"Flooded with tears and blood, Russia moans and cries out to the world. She is a living body, and her tortures cannot be looked upon cold-bloodedly as an extraordinary, never-before-witnessed experiment in social evolution. She is alive, and every pore of her body is shedding blood."—*Catherine Breshkovsky.*

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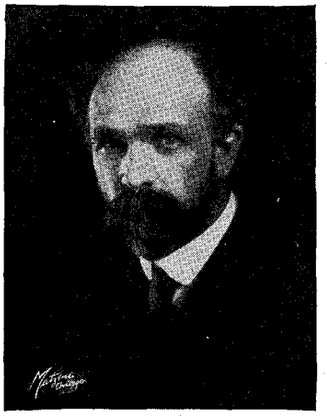

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The Outlook

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[*Advertisement*]

The Cause of Stomach Acidity and Fermentation

How to Remove it in 48 Hours

By R. S. Thompson

IF I were asked to sound a health warning that would be of the greatest possible benefit to mankind, I should say emphatically—"Beware of acid stomach." For acid stomach is the cause of fermentation which, bad enough in itself, is the forerunner of a hundred ills that sap the energy and vitality of its victims. I venture to say that ninety per cent of all sickness starts with acid stomach. Yet the cause of stomach acidity can be removed in 48 hours!

Nature provides hydrochloric acid as one of the digestive fluids, but too much of this acid causes fermentation, hurries the food out of the stomach, and carries the acid all through the body. As a consequence, poisons (toxins) are formed which are absorbed into the blood causing autointoxication, nervousness, mental depression, and countless ills of which this is but the beginning.

Every one of the vital organs in time becomes affected—the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the intestines, the nerves, and the brain all decline, for the stomach is the Power Plant of the body. Even the teeth are affected by acid stomach, for the gums recede and pyorrhœa will be the result.

Stomach remedies only neutralize the acid because they are stronger than the acid. This ultimately ruins the lining of the stomach. The acid being neutralized is absorbed into the blood only to come back to the stomach in greater quantities at the next meal.

How much more sensible would it be to attack this disorder at its source. Instead of attempting to neutralize the acid after it has formed, why not prevent it from forming in the first place?

Superacidity is caused by wrong eating, and the remedy must be found in the field of the cause—in eating correctly.

The individual sufferer from indigestion, acidity, fermentation, gas and such disorders has not carried his experiments with food very far. If he had he could easily cure himself, in 48 hours, as Eugene Christian, the famous food scientist, has proved beyond all doubt.

The reason which led Eugene Christian to take up the study of food in the first place was because he himself, as a young man, was a great sufferer from stomach and intestinal trouble.

So acute was his affliction that the best specialists of the day, after everything within their power had failed, gave him up to die. Educated for a doctor himself, Christian could get no help from his brother physicians.

Believing that wrong eating was the cause and that right eating was the only cure, he took up the study of foods and their relation to the human system. What he learned not only restored his own health in a remarkably short space of time, but has been the means of relieving some 25,000 other men and women for whom he has prescribed with almost invariable success even though most of them went to him as a last resort.

Christian says that all stomach and intestinal disorders, with their countless sympathetic ills are caused by wrong selections and wrong combinations of food, and that right combinations of food will positively remove every stomach and intestinal disorder by removing its causes.

No one would think of putting salt into an open wound, and yet we do worse than that when we keep putting irritating acid-creating food combinations into our stomachs already surcharged with acid.

The word diet is one which has an unpleasant sound—it makes us think of giving up all the things we like for those we have no taste for. But Eugene Christian's method is entirely different—instead of asking his patients to give up the things they enjoy, he prescribes menus which are twice as enjoyable as those to which the patient is accustomed.

Christian believes in good foods deliciously cooked—the kind all of us like best and which may be obtained at any home store, hotel, or restaurant. He says that most of the things we eat are all right—but that we don't know how to combine or balance them.

Often, one food good in itself, when combined with another equally good food, produces an acid reaction in the stomach; whereas either of the foods alone or eaten in combination with some other food would have been easily and perfectly digested.

Unfortunately, each food we eat at a meal is not digested separately. Instead, all of the foods we combine at the same meal are mixed and digested together. Consequently, if we eat two or more articles at the same meal which don't go well together, there is sure to be acidity, fermentation, gas, and all kinds of digestive trouble.

At Eugene Christian's New York office there is a constant stream of men and women who go to him for treatment after having tried everything else, and rarely are they disappointed in the outcome. Some of the results he has attained read like fairy tales. I know of a number of instances where his rich patrons have been so grateful for their restoration of health and energy that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying it.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a course of little lessons which tells you exactly what to eat in order to overcome the ailment which is troubling you.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering all conditions of health and sickness, including stomach acidity, constipation, and all intestinal disorders from infancy to old age and all occupations, climates, and seasons. They also tell you how to reduce and how to gain.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will remove the causes of your disorder the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal. Many people who have suffered for years from acid stomach find that their ailment vanishes completely in 48 hours.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Dept. 153, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3, the small fee asked.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society, and will be honored at once

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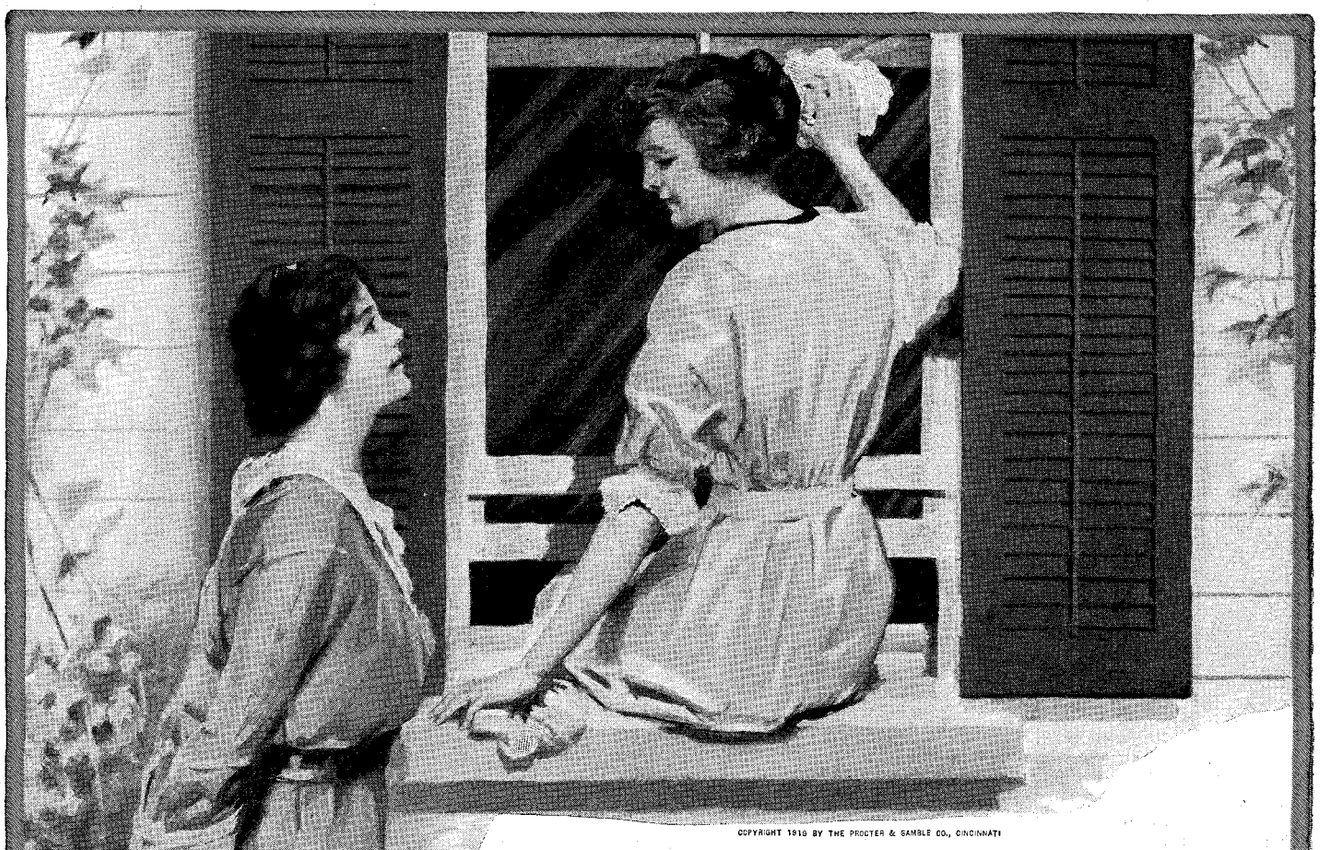

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The Outlook

MARCH 26, 1919

THE LEAGUE AND THE PEACE TREATY

THE cable despatches from Paris up to March 18 optimistically continued to express the belief that the preliminary peace treaty would be laid before the Peace Conference within a few days, and that it would be ready to submit to Germany by April 1. One curious cable statement is that there is doubt whether the plenary section of the Peace Conference will be called upon to pass on this document before it goes to Germany. Whether or not President Wilson's repeated declaration that the League of Nations idea would be interwoven in the peace treaty will prove accurate is in doubt at this writing; certainly there has been no admission on his part that the plan was abandoned. In the meantime the Allies are evidently trying to satisfy themselves as to the amount and substance of the opposition in this country to the League. That some amendment will be made to the plan originally formulated is certain; how radical the changes may be is another question.

Two concrete and definite steps have just been taken in the direct dealing with Germany. The bargaining of Germany as regards the passing over of German shipping for American and British use, with the agreement that some part of the food cargoes brought back to Europe shall go to Germany, has ended in agreement. Altogether, 3,500,000 tons are to be passed over; Germany is to pay for the food supplied to her, partly by cargoes of coal, potash, and other things, and partly through foreign securities and credits in neutral countries. The agreement will add about 370,000 tons per month to the available shipping; eight big passenger ships have already been sent to England, soon to be joined by the mammoth Imperator, all to be used in bringing American troops home.

The second direct act to be noted is that the British and French forces in occupied Germany have, it is reported, advanced their outposts from their bridgehead areas on the right, or farther, bank of the Rhine; the French are even said to have penetrated into the corporate limits of Frankfort. The reason for this advance is the increased and dangerous industrial condition in territory close to that held by the Allies. Frankfort itself is near Mayence and has a very large railway and industrial population, while only a few miles from the British bridgehead lies the important industrial district of Westphalia. The news, if confirmed, is indicative of the seriousness of the industrial unrest. And this in turn is doubtless caused largely by the food conditions. Mr. Hoover, who is by no means inclined to urge leniency for Germany, said last week: "The most searching investigation all over Germany by our own agents left no question as to the extreme jeopardy of the people generally on account of the lack of food, and that there was extreme suffering in some sections."

MADAME BRESHKOVSKY'S TRIBUTE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKS

Aroused and indignant because of statements made by Colonel Robins in his testimony before the Senate Committee, to which we have already referred, Catherine Breshkovsky has made public a vigorous defense of the conduct and valor of the Czechoslovaks in Russia, based on what she saw and heard herself.

Hidden in Moscow and in personal danger from the Bolsheviki, she began in the spring of 1918 to get letters from peasants asking about these mysterious troops, this strange but well-behaved army of men who harmed no one and paid for everything they took. Soon it became clear that the Bolsheviki were playing false with the Czechoslovaks, whose safety they had guaranteed, and, urged on by the Kaiser's ambassador, were attempting to disarm them.

In July Madame Breshkovsky left Moscow secretly and crossed the Ural Mountains. Everywhere she found the peasants complaining about the violence of the Red Guards and praying for help from the Czechoslovaks "to turn out these brigands." The condition was what might be expected when, as she says, "the Bolshevist party opened its ranks not only to criminals, but also to many psychologically abnormal, almost insane, elements. Given the privilege of choosing their functions, these elements had every opportunity to satisfy their cruel instincts."

Contrast with this condition Madame Breshkovsky's description of the entry of the Czechoslovak soldiers into the town of Tumen. She had heard shouts, "They are coming! They are coming!" And soon General Sorovoy's forces appeared:

> It was a thanksgiving day. Not only the town, but all the surrounding villages were represented here, with thousands of people praying, cheering, and crying with joy like children. The municipality, the schools, the churches—all the organizations sent their delegates to invite the saviors to the coming feast. Many of the women came dressed in mourning; some of the mothers of the victims of the Bolshevist terror had to be supported, for they could not walk by themselves.

From her own observations Madame Breshkovsky testifies that these soldiers and officers showed humanity, a sense of honor and courage. The Russian peasants regarded them as race-brothers, fellow-Slavs, and loved them all the more because they were hated by the Bolsheviki, with whom they were in character the exact antithesis.

The authority and knowledge of Catherine Breshkovsky simply confirm the feeling that all well-informed students of Russian affairs have had both as to the Czechoslovaks and the Bolsheviki.

THE AMERICAN ARMY UNIVERSITY

The ancient town of Beaune, southeast of Paris, and near Dijon, has for centuries been known as the center of a large commerce in Burgundy wine.

It will now become known as an educational center, and an American center at that. The American Army University has been opened there.

This is one of the four features of the education system introduced for the benefit of our Expeditionary Forces abroad. The other three features are:

(1) Post schools in all organizations for elementary work; they have been established in units of five hundred or more men, and there are generally about forty such schools in each division. (2) Divisional educational headquarters for vocational training. (3) The general education of officers and soldiers as students at foreign universities; it is expected that some 14,000 American soldiers will enter the universities of Great Britain and France this spring, of which number 12,000 will go to the French universities.

"The so-called American Army University at Beaune is a continuation of the post schools, teaching many things not taught there; indeed, it will teach everything from A to Z," said a Y. M. C. A. worker the other day. It establishes a kind of "people's college" as a part of the Army.

It is open to our men for three months' periods.

There are no "stiff" entrance examinations, as at an ordinary college, but the men have to pass some sort of test.

The right men have little difficulty in

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getting leave to attend the courses. They apply to the next in command and fill out an application which is vouched for and sent up to headquarters.

The University is a decidedly first-hand institution in so far as preparation for practical life is concerned. Its main agricultural college consists of a farm of six hundred acres. Its engineering classes are held in former workshops of the hospital supply quarters, and its nearly one thousand students of architecture and other branches of art meet at Bellevue, near Versailles.

The main study halls and dormitories at Beaune were an American hospital during the war.

The Faculty of five hundred members, chiefly drawn from the American Expeditionary Forces, is headed by Colonel Reeves, formerly President of Norwich University, Vermont.

There will be much sympathetic following by relatives and friends of our men abroad and by all educationists of the first American Army University to be established in any country.

RIGHT THE WRONG

Every day one sees a large-spread advertisement in the newspapers. It generally begins with "They Shall Not Perish." It is published by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, whose office is at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, a committee which has raised funds for Armenia, Syria, Persia, Greece, and other oppressed nations of the Near East.

It has ever been the Turkish Sultan's policy to drive his oppressed subjects by brigandage, rape, deportation, and murder into extinction. During the past three years a million Armenians have thus suffered. The upper course of Euphrates River, it is said, was turned in its course because the dead bodies of Christian men, women, and children blocked its natural passage. In every Armenian village young girls were given up to local spoilsmen. On every deportation pilgrimage the exiles were refused food and water. They were naked, too; the clothes they wore had been torn off them.

Shall we not save the survivors of these monstrous crimes? We are not surprised at getting appeals from Armenians for American aid and recognition. For instance, Mr. Haig M. Boyajohn writes to The Outlook inquiring "whether the great wrong done for centuries to the Armenian nation will be righted, or whether she will be betrayed once more to satisfy the selfish interests of the European nations; whether she will be granted her rightful independence and allowed to occupy her place among the civilized nations of the world, or whether she will be left a victim of the jealous hatred of her barbarous oppressor." Certainly, as he adds, posterity will adjudge the Peace Conference a conference of no-peace "if the arch criminal of the world is not brought to justice and if a just punishment is not administered to the murderous Turk;" and, in particular, if Turkey is not forced to restore with all possible reparation the lands of Armenia to their rightful owners.

In our opinion, as in Mr. Boyajohn's, "humanity has stood aloof long enough without an earnest protest while the blackest page in history was being wrought." For there is no incident in the world's history more cowardly, more murderous, and more degrading than the murder of this noble and Christian nation, deliberately planned and executed in cold blood by the "vultures of civilization." There can be no just peace, we believe, there can be no League of Nations worth the name, until the wrong done against Armenia is righted, so far as it can be righted. And not only must the urgent claims of humanity be fulfilled, Armenia must be liberated and made an independent nation.

In harmony with this, last December Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution which declared that Armenia should be independent.

THE ALTOONA PLAN

The New York "Tribune" quotes from the "Bulletin" of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy—an organization which we wish we knew more about than we do—a plan which has been adopted in the manufacturing city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, by which employers of labor and wage-workers have apparently got together for a co-operative settlement of some of the acute labor problems of the day. Altoona is known all over the country as the home of some of the biggest railway shops in the world, those of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Altoona plan was apparently originated by Mr. J. H. Shearer, General Manager of the Penn Central Lighting and Power Company. Mr. Shearer believes that wage-earners and capitalists should co-operate instead of wasting their energies in fighting one another. He is reported to have made the following speech at a meeting of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce:

> The day of divine rulership is over. It is a thing of the past here in America as well as in Russia and Germany. The business man of to-day who wants to destroy organized labor because he does not understand it is merely a camouflaged Bolshevist. Labor has rights that we must recognize if we expect labor to recognize our rights. We have got to live in fifty-fifty harmony and understanding to get along.

The result was that he persuaded the Chamber of Commerce to admit the labor organizations to membership, and then he persuaded the labor organizations to join the Chamber of Commerce. The extremists on both sides resigned. The extreme radicals of the labor organizations and the extreme reactionaries among the employers left the labor unions and the Chamber of Commerce because they prefer fighting to round-table conferences. But these resignations only cleared the atmosphere. The American Alliance "Bulletin" reports the result as follows:

> Since then the labor unions have found out that the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, at least, is not a conspiracy against labor. The labor unions have also found out that unemployment is not the result of a conspiracy against labor fomented by organized capital, but that all the business interests, big and little, combined in the Chamber of Commerce are worrying as much about unemployment as labor and are trying as hard to avert it. Together, then, the business men of the Chamber of Commerce and the labor representatives of the Central Labor Union are working out the after-the-war problems of industry and labor.

The Altoona experiment is a significant one. It indicates the solution of some of the acute labor problems which The Outlook has long advocated and which is being adopted in one form or another in both Great Britain and the United States. It ought to grow into a National movement, and we hope and believe that it will.

A WAR COLLECTION IN WASHINGTON

It is a pleasure to announce that the United States National Museum at Washington is now assembling and has recently begun to install a collection of material relating to the war.

The object of its endeavor is to preserve and exhibit for the benefit of the public those things which graphically illustrate the military, naval, and air activities of all the countries engaged in the war. In addition to these features the collection will include foods and other economic specimens.

On the military, naval, and air side there will be shown decorations, medals, and badges awarded for service; also commemorative medals, marking individual events during the progress of the war, and medallic souvenirs of all kinds; moreover, military, naval, and air service insignia showing the different ranks and branches of those services. Then there will be individual military, naval, and air equipment, including of course the equipment of the individual enlisted men of the various branches of the ser-

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

From the Rocky Mountain News

"THEY ARE ALL OUT OF STEP BUT ME"

BOLSHEVISM AND THE REST OF THE WORLD

Kirby in the New York World

"PUT THEM ALL IN, FRITZ"

GETTING RID OF THE BURDEN THAT PROVED HIS UNDOING

Thomas in the Detroit News

IN THE MANGER

THE TROUBLE-MAKER—CAN HE BE EJECTED?

From the Westminster Gazette (London)

Peace: "If you two aren't going to pull together it's no use my trying to plow!"

Braakensiek in De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

Peace: "If you strike now, instead of working to make up for lost time, you will leave me more empty-handed than even the militarists did!"

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vice, such as clothing, arms, and other paraphernalia. There will also be specimens of general military equipment, including tank, field, and machine guns.

The naval equipment will include models of ships and naval guns. The air service equipment will include airplanes, of course, and other accessories of this new and most important branch of war activity. On the personal side there will be mementos and relics of notable events—pictures, maps, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other objects relating to the progress of the war.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH DEFINED

The Supreme Court of the United States has unanimously confirmed the conviction, under the Espionage Act, of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader and four times a Presidential nominee of the Socialist party. He and Jacob Frohwerk, a newspaper editor of Kansas City, were sentenced by the lower courts to ten years' imprisonment, and the sentence in both cases has been confirmed. The offense charged was obstructing recruiting and enlistment by statements made in a public speech at Canton, Ohio, last June. The court below instructed the jury that they could not find Debs guilty "for advocacy of any of his opinions unless the words used had as their natural tendency and reasonably probable effect to obstruct the recruiting service . . . and unless the defendant had the specific intent to do so in his mind."

It was for this criminal violation of the law that Debs was convicted, and in the decision the Supreme Court reaffirmed the principle which has often been affirmed by the courts and which common sense could never have questioned, that liberty of speech does not mean liberty to incite men to crime, and that the provision in the Constitution prohibiting legislation against free speech was not intended to give immunity for every possible use of language.

AMELIA E. BARR

Mrs. Barr died on March 11, at the age of eighty-eight. She will be remembered not only as a prolific and indefatigable writer of fiction, but even more perhaps because of the indomitable and cheerful courage with which she faced and overcame ill fortune and distress.

She was fifty years old when she began writing novels, and in the thirty-eight years that followed (for she was writing almost to the time of her death) she put forth about seventy novels, an entertaining and exceedingly frank autobiography, and short stories and poems in large numbers. It can truly be said of her novels that, although they did not belong in the sophisticated sense to the higher art of fiction, they were healthful in tone, often possessed the genuine touch of romance, and gave pleasure to an exceedingly large number of readers. Many of them also showed the result of careful and thorough study of the historical periods treated, and some of them, such as "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "Jan Vedder's Wife," have had more than an ephemeral popularity. It is said that Henry Ward Beecher met Mrs. Barr as a young woman in Glasgow, and that he told her that if she came to America he would try to help her in her literary aspirations. At all events, not a little of Mrs. Barr's earlier work appeared in The Outlook (then the "Christian Union") during and after Mr. Beecher's editorship.

Circumstances compelled this sturdy and persistent worker to earn support for herself and her family (she had thirteen children, all born in America) while at the same time she was carrying on her literary pursuits. She went to work, as she said herself, to make a living "out of an inkwell," and in her eighty-eighth year she was "pegging away" at her seventy-first novel. Her robust physique and her confident energy enabled her for many years, as one writer puts it, "to do with less than five hours' sleep a night, to work long hours without fatigue, and to keep her free step and lithe movements and ready smile almost till the end."

MOTION PICTURES FOR YOU!

During the war our Government spent millions of dollars in making motion pictures.

They cover our getting together at the country's call, the demand to produce and save, the rising to the need for health and morale, the building of emergency ships, docks, storehouses, railways, bridges, cars, locomotives, highways, motor trucks, telegraph and telephone lines.

The War Department alone has thousands of reels and hundreds of thousands of prints of motion pictures.

These pictures belong to the people.

Nowadays a projection machine is hardly more difficult to secure than is a sewing-machine. By means of a projection machine the Government's pictures may be brought to every university and college, and especially to every crossroad schoolhouse, and shown free to the people.

Hence the Director of the Division of Educational Extension of the Bureau of Education (which is in the Department of the Interior) invites every one to help his Division in locating, first, places where motion pictures for educational purposes already exist, and, second, places where they do not already exist but where they may be shown.

In the first case, Mr. F. W. Reynolds, of the Visual Instruction Section in this Division, asks to have sent to him the name of whatever motion-picture projection machine his correspondent knows about, the name of the firm from whom it was secured, the seating capacity of the rooms or halls in which motion pictures have been shown, the total numbers in the schools or colleges near by, etc.

If there is no motion-picture projection machine, then answers are requested as to the seating capacity of a room or hall in which the pictures might be shown, the total number of pupils in available school or college, and other facts.

What do our readers think of this co-operative effort of the Government to bring its pictorial records to them? We believe that the Government will have a rousing response.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AN Englishman of broad and intelligent vision now visiting this country said the other day that he and many of his countrymen were confused by the criticisms of President Wilson expressed by Americans who favor the idea of a League of Nations. "Why," he asked, "do Americans support the idea and object to its champion? My daughter, who is working for the Allied cause in France, writes me that all Europe regards President Wilson as its patron saint, and that she cannot understand the American opposition to him."

There is an explanation, and a reasonable one, of this anomalous situation. We shall try to state it as briefly and fairly as we can.

While there is a small group who oppose the League of Nations plan from narrow partisan motives, and a still larger group who sincerely distrust it because they fear the responsibilities and surrender of sovereignty which it may impose, we are of the opinion that the great body of the American people believe in the principle of a League of Nations. They believe it is necessary in order to maintain international peace and justice.

Of this great body one half, perhaps, support the League idea *because* of the President; the other half support it *in spite* of the President. It is from this latter half, a large group, including literally thousands of patriotic and intelligent citizens, from whom come the criticisms and distrust of the President that so confuse our English friend.

The underlying causes of this distrust are at least four in number.

First, the President's words and deeds during the period of our neutrality in 1915 and 1916; it took him two years to

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discover that the Allies were fighting not only for human liberty but for the actual defense of America; during those two years he opposed all efforts to prepare this country for the inevitable struggle, and uttered such phrases as "Too proud to fight," "We have no interest in the sources or causes of this war," "The aims of the belligerents appear to us to be similar," and "Be neutral in thought as well as in act." The group that distrusts the President was not and could not be neutral in thought; did not believe that the aims of the belligerents were similar; did have a profound interest in the causes and sources of the war; and, certainly after the sinking of the Lusitania, were not too proud to fight.

Second, while the President and his Administration performed a great feat in organizing and transporting an army of two million men to Europe, some of the failures of the war administration at home were lamentable and inexcusable, owing to the President's refusal either to accept criticism or to associate with himself men of the highest efficiency and governmental skill, in accordance with the principles which our English friend will recognize as underlying the Coalition Cabinet of Lloyd George. This antagonism of the President towards his political opponents produced some intolerable scandals in, for example, the production of artillery and airplanes, scandals of which the people of Europe who regard him as their patron saint have no knowledge.

Third, last November the President, with a partisan appeal unprecedented in the history of the country, dictatorially instructed the American voter to vote the Democratic ticket. The result was that the country not only resented this dictation but defeated the President's Administration and elected a Republican Congress. If this had happened in England, Lloyd George would have ceased automatically to be Prime Minister; but our system of government in the United States is such that the President remains the Chief Executive of the country for his elected term even after the country has registered at the ballot-box its disapproval of his policies. President Wilson can, therefore, no longer be said to represent the sentiment of the American people, although legally and politically he is their chief representative.

And, fourth, President Wilson has like flint set himself against all criticism of the details and all proposals for amendment of the plan for a League of Nations now under consideration at the Paris Conference. This he has done in such a manner as to arouse the resentment of the United States Senate, which, under our Constitution, is a part of the treaty-making power. He cabled from Paris, before he returned to make his recent short visit to this country, requesting Congress to refrain from all discussion of the League. It was then supposed by the country that he would discuss it himself on his return, but he did not do so except in general terms, and he did not relieve the natural anxiety both of the people and of Senators and Representatives by explaining, as he might easily have done, the bearing of certain criticisms upon the details of the plan.

Not only has he declined to take the Senate of the United States into his confidence, but he has pursued a policy and adopted methods which seem to indicate a lack of confidence in, if not respect for, the power and judgment of the Senate. No British Prime Minister could pursue such a course without jeopardizing, if not completely destroying, his tenure of power.

We think, however, that our English friend may be assured that the Americans, who feel that there is only too much ground and reason for the distrust which we have thus tried to formulate, will, after such amendments as the Peace Conference may make in the present instrument, support it and urge its adoption.

UNITED WE STAND

IT is objected to a League of Nations that it involves a surrender by the American people of some portion of their sovereignty. There is no doubt that this is true. And perhaps there is no other objection which at first thought seems so serious. Let us, however, give this objection a second thought. Let us consider just how serious it really is. Perhaps such consideration will convince us that the history of civilization has involved and necessarily involves a succession of surrenders of sovereignty in order to secure the blessings of justice, liberty, and peace.

In the savage state the individual is sovereign over himself and over his family. He owns his wife and her children. He can inflict on them what punishment he pleases without the interference of others. He can dismiss his wife or abandon her; he can sell his daughter as freely as he can sell his cow or his horse. If his neighbor does him a wrong, he exercises all the rights of a sovereign in avenging the wrong. He is judge, jury, sheriff, and executioner. The first step in civilization is a surrender of some portion of this sovereignty. The individual is compelled by public opinion to notify his enemy and give him a chance to defend himself. Then he is compelled to notify his neighbors, and allow a jury of the vicinage to decide between him and his offending neighbor. An impartial court is organized; an impartial jury summoned. The first and most fundamental element of sovereignty—the right of self-defense—passes from him to the community. In this transfer of sovereignty is the birth of the civilized state.

But the modern state is not yet. Each great family claims sovereignty in its own domain, and haughtily refuses to allow any interference from third parties. Then combinations of families grow into power and petty kingdoms are developed. Not only pride, jealousy, greed, and ambitions, but perfectly honest claims of conflicting sovereignty, kept for centuries such petty kingdoms in England, in France, and in Italy in a state of chronic war, until they learned how, by mutual self-surrender of their several sovereignties, to secure more effectually their several rights and promote more effectually their several interests.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of this effect of a wise surrender of certain elements of sovereignty is that seen in the history of our own country. The thirteen American colonies, overruling the strong opposition of the isolationists of that day, surrendered their independent sovereignty for the purpose defined by the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States:

> We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The principle thus illustrated by the history of civilization is admirably stated by Edmund Burke in his speech on Conciliation with America:

> All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter. We balance inconveniences; we give and take; we remit some rights that we may enjoy others; and we choose rather to be happy citizens than subtle disputants. As we must give away some natural liberty to enjoy civil advantages, so we must sacrifice some civil liberties for the advantages to be derived from the communion and fellowship of a great empire.

Sovereignty is not an end; it is a means. The nation possesses sovereignty in order to exercise it; and it exercises sovereignty in order to protect the rights and promote the interests of its citizens. The rights of a nation are its duties; carelessly to surrender its rights is criminally to neglect its duties. America cannot honorably surrender in any measure its sovereignty without reasonable assurance that its duties can be better fulfilled in combination with other civilized nations than in isolation. She cannot in honor surrender her power to protect her own people merely that she may attempt an international ideal. She must not, like

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the dog in the fable, drop the bone in order to grasp a shadow.

But when we were convinced that German autocracy threatened America as well as France, England, and Italy, we did well to join England, France, and Italy in a world crusade for liberty. That peril has not passed. The anarchy which devastates Russia and assails Germany and threatens Italy and France, raises an ominous head in the United States. It can best be conquered by a combination of all civilized nations. It is doubtful whether it can be conquered in any other way. In such a crisis wisdom and honor unite in calling upon us to join with all peoples who believe in the fundamental rights of person and property in a common effort to protect these rights against an irruption of thugs, robbers, and assassins. For this purpose we may well join with them in such mutual surrender of sovereign prerogatives as is necessary to secure to ourselves and to the world the blessings of justice, liberty, and peace.

THE GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING OF THE METHODISTS

TO celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the organization of Methodist missionary work the Methodists of the United States have deliberately entered upon the gigantic task of raising $120,000,000 to be used in the social, educational, and spiritual work of the Methodist Church at home and abroad. This vast sum the Methodists hope and expect to raise during the next five years, by the joint efforts of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which before the Civil War were one body and which it is hoped will be reunited in the early future. Of this sum $85,000,000 will be raised by the Methodist Episcopal Church—forty millions to be devoted to home work and forty-five millions to foreign work. We have already reported the news that the Methodists are undertaking this centenary drive, but since then some additional facts of special human interest have been made public.

"With the spread of democracy throughout the world," says one of their documents, "with the upheaval in social and political life that has been caused by the war, with the rapidly changing attitude toward government and long-established systems of political thought, the position of the Church in the life of the world has become again a question of acute importance." Believing this, and also believing that the Methodist Church is especially fitted by its character and experience to meet the wants of the plain people, the Methodists are proposing to extend greatly the human activities of their Church, which they say quite properly "has long been one of the strongest organizations in America for stirring the imagination of the common man; that it has done so successfully is proven by its enormous membership and by the hold it has over the social life of its communicants."

What especially interests us is the unusual breadth of the new programme and the businesslike way in which they have prepared and undertaken it. This programme proposes the raising and expenditure of $45,000,000 in the foreign field for "definite war relief and the establishment of orphanages, schools, hospitals, and other institutions which have charitable or social work for their motive rather than church work proper;" and also for so extending the work of the Church that "the entire equipment for new work in the foreign field will include 1,174 institutional and village churches, chapels, headquarters, and other buildings; 164 missionary residences; 657 native residences; 596 primary schools; 51 secondary schools; additional equipment for twenty-five universities, colleges, and other educational institutions; 55 missionary residences; 1,000 native residences; seven presses; 45 hospitals; 24 dispensaries and other buildings; 11 doctors' residences."

The statement as to the forty million dollars desired for work in the home field is as follows:

> Altogether, the plans of the home mission work include: 2,506 new buildings, 1,035 remodeled buildings, 1,188 parsonages, 43 special buildings, 1,344 missionary ministers, 220 self-supporting ministers, 250 language pastors, 258 directors of religious education, 486 women workers, 131 deaconesses, 46 superintendents, 155 district missionary aids, 48 district evangelists, and 115 other workers. The greatest care has been taken to see that the projected Methodist work shall not conflict with the established work of other denominations, but shall care for those who are not at present members of any other churches.

The Methodists mean to refrain from proselyting work not only at home, but also abroad; for they say, in what seems to us to be a fine spirit:

> It depends upon the Methodists to make their great work tend toward a strengthening of the friendly feeling between the American Protestants and the established churches of the countries in which they are working, and to use their genuine democracy and modern methods of social work as a binding link between the New World and the Old.

Now it is one thing to conceive the vision of raising and spending eighty million dollars and it is quite another to make the plan both for raising and spending the money in a businesslike fashion. Any man who is accustomed to large financial affairs and their administration would be astonished and impressed, we think, with the book which the Methodist Centenary Committee has published containing the results of the survey which the Committee has for two years been making of the field and the needs. The survey was made by questionnaires sent to representatives of the Church all over the world, and by intensive personal studies of cities, towns, States, and countries. Its results are published in a collection of maps, charts, diagrams, and statistics handsomely printed in such a form that the reader can in fifteen minutes grasp the general outlines of the plan. Our copy of the "Centenary Survey," a handsome book of eighty-three pages about the size of a grammar-school atlas, is a borrowed copy loaned to us by the Committee, from which we surmise that it is not to be sold commercially. But it is so interesting and graphic that we wish it could have a general circulation, for we know of no document which in so short a compass and in so telling a manner demonstrates that the modern church is a businesslike, social, humanitarian institution.

The Methodists have good reason to be proud of their accomplishment in even preparing this plan. Other churches and philanthropic associations will be helped and encouraged by examining it.

LENTEN LESSONS—IV

> "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—John x. 10.

A SOLDIER in one of his home letters writes to this effect: If an officer does not swear or smoke or drink or chew or play cards or go to the theater or attend the company dances, we call him a Christian. If he is brave, always just, considerate of his men, shares their dangers and their hardships with them, and looks after their provisioning and their comfort, we call him a good officer.

I am afraid that the Church is partly responsible for this notion of what constitutes a Christian.

The Christianity which Jesus Christ taught and which Jesus Christ exemplified by his life is not a negative religion. The Sermon on the Mount, which is at once analogous and antithetical to the Ten Commandments, contains very few prohibitions. Its spirit is a spirit of life, not of restraint; of inspiration, not of prohibition. Its commands are affirmative. They are more than that; they furnish an ideal, and they summon us to realize that ideal in our lives. They are prophecies and promises. This is very clearly brought out in the sentence: "Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect." The specific commands of Jesus Christ are simply steps which we are to take toward a realization of this

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divine life in our lives, this divine ideal in our characters.

This affirmative, life-giving, developing character of Christ's ministry is witnessed in many ways in his teaching.

Jesus Christ contrasts the false with the true religion: the false religion comes to rob, mutilate, destroy; the true religion comes to heal, endow, create. "The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Jesus Christ contrasts the message of John and his own message: "John the Baptist is come eating no bread nor drinking wine; and ye say, He hath a demon. The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man and a winebibber."

Jesus Christ repudiates the rules of law as prescribed by the hyper-orthodox Jews of his time, and when they scornfully ask him, "Why walk not thy disciples according to the tradition of the elders?" he replies, "Ye leave the commandment of God, and hold fast the tradition of men." Subsequently to his disciples he adds: "Out of the heart of men evil thoughts proceed, fornications, thefts, murders, adulteries." Therefore they cannot be cured by prohibitions from without; they can be cured only by a new and divine life inspired within.

The Sabbath law is the oldest law in Israel's history, for the prophet dates it from creation. But Jesus Christ declares that the Sabbath day is made for man, not man for the Sabbath, and therefore man is lord even of the Sabbath day. The Sabbath is given, not to restrain his life, but to minister to his life.

Entering the service of Jesus Christ, therefore, is not subjection; it is emancipation: "If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

How is this liberty, this largeness of life, emphasized by Paul? To him the Christian faith is an equipment with power. The Gospel is the "*power* of God." The disciple is furnished with a divine armor enhancing his power. He is set free from the law. He is told to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ makes free; to let no man judge him by his scrupulousness in meat or drink, or by his observance of feast days or of the Sabbath day; and not to subject himself to regulations such as "Handle not, nor taste, nor touch."

But nowhere in Paul's writings is this made clearer or more emphatic than in his letter to the Corinthians. Corinth was the commercial metropolis of Greece. It was famous for its corruption in even that corrupt age and country. And it is to the Corinthians that Paul, with an audacity which takes one's breath away, writes: "All things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours." All teachers are his; the world and all its riches; all of life and its opportunities; all things which are about him; all ideals and hopes that lie before him; and death itself cannot conquer him. Why? Because he is a Christian. Because, "Ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." Because the world and life, joy and sorrow, memories and anticipations, material things and human experiences, belong to the children of their Father and are to be used in the glory of the liberty of the children of God.

Turn from Paul to Peter. What sort of a character seemed admirable to Peter? What was his ideal for the followers of Jesus Christ?

"Add to your faith courage; and to courage knowledge; and to knowledge self-control; and to self-control patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness love." Peter adds that if these things are in us and abound in us we shall know Jesus Christ. If they are not in us, we do not know Jesus Christ. Because these qualities have often not been in the pietists and the ecclesiastics they have often misunderstood Jesus Christ. For his life furnishes a wonderful illustration of these powers of the spirit.

Jesus Christ was not simply negatively not afraid, but he was positively courageous. "He invariably carried the war into the enemies' lines. He cleaned out the Temple of thieves who had bought and paid for the concession to fleece the people in the name of religion. He told the priests that they were hypocrites and wolves. He dared Pilate on the judgment seat. He sent his compliments to the King, the old reprobate Herod, and added that Herod was a fox. He rebuked his friends when they were wrong, which requires the finest courage. Then he died on the cross for his cause, rather than lower his standard."[1]

Jesus Christ faced the facts. His optimism never blinded him. He never ignored or belittled sin or shut his eyes to danger. He foretold his own death and passion, and went with his face set toward Jerusalem with that death and passion vividly before him. He warned his disciples of impending persecutions. And not his disciples only, but would-be disciples as well, warning them that they must love him and his cause more than father or mother or life itself, or they could not be his disciples. He described the horrors of the siege of Jerusalem so vividly that some scholars think the description could have been furnished only by an eye-witness of the scene. He appealed to the heroism in others—to the spirit which led an American soldier, as reported by Dr. Fosdick, to say: "I used to wonder at the cross, but not now. I think Jesus was a lucky man to have a chance to die for a great cause."

Neither the stupidity of his friends nor the abuse of his enemies could irritate Jesus Christ. When he warned his disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees and they thought it was because they had forgotten to bring bread upon their journey, his only reply was, "How is it that ye do not understand that I spake it not to you concerning bread?" And when in the court of Caiaphas he was subjected, helpless and in bonds, to abuse, his only response was, "If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me?"

Jesus Christ bore with invincible patience the abuse of his foes and the sorrows and sins of the people. This was not because he was insensitive; for the people, seeing what that burden of humanity cost him, recalled the saying of the prophet: "Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases."

The secret of his power was his companionship with his Father. His piety was not pietism. He did not have to retire from the world in order to live with his Father. He did at times retire from the world for an hour of secret and sacred communion; but also he lived in the world and with his Father at the same moment. It was when he had just retired at the close of a day of intense conflict with his foes in the Temple that he said to his friends: "The Father abiding in me doeth the works." It was just as he was going out to face desertion by his friends and the mob howling for his death that he said: "Ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me."

When did leader ever show, to use the soldier's phrase, "more consideration for his men" than Jesus Christ showed in the very last hours of his life? When the officers came to arrest him, and his sleeping friends had failed to keep watch and warn their Master of their coming, he put himself between them and the guards, gave them the hint to flee, and then delivered himself up to death, insuring their escape.

The whole story of the life of Jesus Christ, from the baptism to the resurrection, illustrates his love that suffered long and was kind, bore all things, trusted always, was hopeful always, and endured when hope was no longer possible.

Neither the teachings nor the life and character of Jesus Christ give any warrant for a religion which is chiefly negative, whose message is, "Thou shalt not." If the Church is losing its power, it is

[1] Quoted from a sermon by the Rev. L. Mason Clark, D.D., of Brooklyn, New York, January 26, 1919.

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partly because it has become a Church of "Thou shalt nots." A Church which is a reservoir of courage, knowledge, self-control, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and love will never lose its power over the lives and hearts of men. It is such a Church our returning soldier boys will look for. Will they find it?

LYMAN ABBOTT.

A WASHINGTON LETTER

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN PERIL: THE MAN WITHOUT A JOB

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

NO one can have been in Washington lately without being conscious of the fact that with the convening of the Sixty-sixth Congress a new political era is about to begin. For the conduct of that Congress the Republican party will be responsible. On the conduct of that Congress will rest the people's decision as to whether in 1920 we shall have for four years a Republican or a Democratic President.

Incredible as it may seem, the Republican party has diminished both its title to respect as a proper political organization and its chances of success in the Presidential year.

After having made a concession to public opinion by electing an admirable man, Mr. Gillett, as Speaker of the House of Representatives—an office which in importance has been held to be next only to that of the President himself—and throwing overboard the candidacy of Mr. Mann, a reactionary, the Republican party entered upon a reactionary course with regard to the organization of the House. In the construction of the Committee on Committees, which decides the chairmanships of the House committees, and the Steering Committee, which decides the measures of legislation to be presented, the Republicans asserted anew the reactionary rule of seniority, by which a man succeeds to the chairmanship on a committee by right of length of service only. Instead of taking the chairmanship, Mr. Mann, now in power, placed there his follower, Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming (whose record on the bills for war preparedness during recent years is worse than Mr. Mann's). Moreover, the great majority of men chosen on the Steering Committee were reactionaries. Nor is this all. On that Committee there were no representatives of agriculture (unless Mr. Mondell, *ex officio* Chairman, be so regarded) or of labor or of the progressive Middle West.

These lacks should be remedied. There is no use in protesting against the chairmanship appointments made by the Committee on Committees; that affair is settled.

There is, therefore, the more reason for liberalizing the Steering Committee, and that can still be done. This Committee should be enlarged by adding to it men like Anderson of Minnesota, Nolan of California, and Reavis of Nebraska, for instance. If this were done, the Committee would consist of five men who voted for Mr. Gillett for Speaker and five who voted for Mr. Mann. In Mr. Anderson's case the appointment would be singularly appropriate, as his removal from the Steering Committee, on which he served during the last Congress, constitutes the only exception to the rule hitherto followed by the Committee on Committees, namely, that no sitting member of any committee should be removed therefrom without his consent. Mr. Anderson represents the wheat area of the United States. Labor and the Pacific Coast would both be represented by the selection of a man like Mr. Nolan. Mr. Reavis, of Nebraska, has been a notable exponent of Republican thought in the progressive West. Such men as these added to the Committee would do much, I think, to pacify the already aroused Republican sentiment of the country which does not wish Mr. Mann, under any disguise, as House leader. Sentiment demands that control of the House organization be placed in the hands of members who represent progressive thought, and who have stood straight on preparedness and war measures. The situation has been only partly met by Mr. Gillett's election. Since then Republicans have taken a backward step. They now have a chance to take a forward step. Will they take it?

Let them remember that the Steering Committee, as the legislative committee of the House, will make or mar the legislative record of Congress, and on that record Republicans will win or lose in 1920. When they take into consideration the Republican reactionaries who, like the new Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will now influence legislation, there is all the more need to have the most progressive Steering Committee possible.

The liberalization of the Steering Committee, therefore, will not only be in the interests of harmony in the Republican party and for the good of that party, but, I am sure, is demanded by liberal sentiment throughout the country irrespective of party.

Aside from the feeling that the new Congress is to begin a new political era for the country, no one can now be in Washington and talk with Administration officials without becoming conscious of the man without a job and the Government's earnest effort to meet the great pressing question of to-day—how to get work for the returning soldier or sailor.

An unpatriotic Congress adjourned without supplying the United States Employment Service with funds necessary for its continuance. The men in that service were aghast. They began to take in sail, to cut down the number of offices, to reduce their forces to the bone. It was disheartening when one considers what the Service has done and could do.

To meet this emergency the United States Council of National Defense supported the move of the Secretary of War and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Labor, formed an Emergency Committee for employment for soldiers and sailors, with Colonel Arthur Woods as Chairman.

Since his resignation as Police Commissioner of New York City, Colonel Woods has been an officer in the aviation section of the Army. No one realizes more than he the necessity of having aircraft both for military and commercial purposes. He has now become Special Assistant to the Secretary of War in handling the employment of discharged soldiers, and his selection as Chairman is thus appropriate. Among the other members of the Committee are Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Mr. Smyth, of the United States Employment Service; Mr. Elliot Goodwin, Secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Clarkson, Director of the United States Council of National Defense.

This new Emergency Committee will work in conjunction with the nearly two thousand branch bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors, and in every community where no bureau exists will try to secure the establishment of one. Already the Committee's plan, I am glad to say, has been assured by State and private aid and by the increased effort from the great welfare organizations like the "Y," the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, etc. It is also a satisfaction to know that the United States Employment Service in the demobilization camps will not be discontinued.

In the next place, under Colonel Woods's leadership, the Committee will also assist in forwarding the campaign of education already started to stimulate industry and to keep before employers, as well as employees, the advantages and necessity of listing their employment needs with the Government agencies. As Colonel Woods said to me: "The employers are doing splendidly and are shouldering a responsibility which only they can shoulder. They can turn the situation."

In this way the work of the Employment Service, which has involved the

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finding of employment for about a hundred thousand workers a week, can be, and I believe will be, carried on without interruption.

Whatever its faults—and they are many—the Administration is now doing a fine thing in a fine way. But in any case it is unthinkable that our Government should not aid and protect our home-coming soldiers and sailors.

ELBERT F. BALDWIN.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1919.

A GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

ONE WAY IN WHICH AMERICAN EFFICIENCY IS HELPING THE FLOWERY KINGDOM

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

SAMUEL HILL, railway expert, road-builder, and banker, of Seattle, Washington, son-in-law and intimate associate in his work of the late James J. Hill, recently visited Japan and delivered a message—that of good roads for Japan—which will have a far-reaching effect. It is of particular interest at this time because, if the suggestions it contains are heeded, it will not only help materially in the commercial development of Japan and aid in her social development, but it will emphasize her natural beauty to such an extent that the whole world will be attracted to her. Never before has there been a clearer or more important word brought to Japan from America than this of solid highways, so that all the people, the humble and weak as well as the rich and powerful, might be benefited. This was as true a message of democracy as has ever been spoken by an American in Japan.

For centuries the common people in Japan have been regarded as born to suffer, as human beings who needed no development and whose lives were at the disposal of a patriarchal Government to do with as it pleased. Mr. Hill spoke for the common people. "The man I think about is the 'rikisha' man, or the farmer, or the laborer. Do you know what the word 'coolie' means in China? It means the man who sells his strength in bitterness and death. These are the men whose burdens I would lighten," he said.

To have some understanding of how important a good roads movement is to Japan one must know the conditions which exist here. There is not one mile of hard-surfaced road in the Empire. Before you visit Japan you hear of a "flowery kingdom" and a "miniature fairyland," and you expect a spick-and-span sort of land. One of the most bitter disappointments which the traveler encounters on arrival is the apparent disorderliness and sordidness of the country—in the cities as well as in the villages—due to the bad condition of the roads. The frequent rains make the roads almost impassable for pedestrians. The average Japanese wear special wooden stilt-like shoes which raise them about three inches above the ground, but the rikisha man, the farmer, and the laborer must wade through the mud. The roads are dirt, and the frequent rains make them continually muddy. So that this mud may not become too deep small stones are strewn over the surface, which makes walking especially disagreeable. There are no sidewalks anywhere. It is impossible to motor any distance with comfort, for there is always the possibility that one's trip may not be continued by reason of the lack of bridges over the various streams and creeks. What bridges there are are too narrow for the gauge of a modern motor car. There are no graded roads, and it is a heartrending scene to see the terrific loads pulled by coolies up some of the steep inclines.

It therefore remained for Mr. Hill, whose genius gave birth to the idea of the beautiful Columbia River Highway in Portland, Oregon, one of the finest automobile roads in the world, to come to Japan and show her statesmen what could be done here. "The one great nation in the world which has shown itself among the foremost in everything that pertains to progress and which is most backward in highway-building is Japan," said Mr. Hill in a special interview that he gave to the writer before he left for America. "If Japan could only see what an important part road-building would play in its life, what it would mean in health, comfort, and riches to its people, and could only understand that it is the most important problem which it has to face to-day, Japan would build roads. Japan before has experienced a period of prosperity due to its improved transportation by water and by railways, and just as those two things ministered to her economic advance so will highway building contribute to it, although to a far greater extent. Everybody uses a highway. The child that lives but for a day, alike with the man wearied with years and sorrows, finds its resting-place in a grave at the end of a highway. All classes are served, but most of all the farmer, coolie, and the rikisha man; and the time will come when the world will recognize that the burden of the man at the bottom must be lightened, the load taken from his back; for that load which presses him down will drag down with it the highest and the lowest.

"If people could only be made to realize that everything they eat, everything they wear, is made up of two things—the human labor that produces it and the labor that brings it to them—they would settle the question of modern transportation first of all. The problem of getting the food to the mouth is the oldest problem in the world's history. The man in town eats only when food is raised and brought to him. The man on the land produces food for himself, but to do that he must have the implements to till the soil and must share with the man in town the expense of hauling the food to town and of hauling back to the farm the tools and the clothes which he has to wear and the supplies necessary to maintain life which he does not raise on the land. Burdens are not always equally divided, but it is well to remember that the present conditions in Russia show what happens when one class, for a time, gets more than its share of the results of labor, and when that class is overthrown anarchy ensues and spreads paralysis through every rank of society. The wise men of Japan, foreseeing this, are trying to lighten these burdens. Men of the type of Matsukata and Asano are making contributions in money; but later on, I hope, other wise men, and there are many such in Japan, will see that no gift of money ever helps so wisely or so permanently as does the putting into the hands of the people the opportunities and facilities for helping themselves. It is a curious coincidence that increase in transportation facilities always increases the rate of wages of any community; and the man who can earn one yen a day, where formerly the same man earned ten sen a day, is in a better position to help his employer, to help himself, and to help the community. With that yen his purchasing power is greater than if he had only ten sen. He stimulates production, more and better clothes are made and worn, more and better houses are built, better sanitation is to be had, better schools are to be opened, and a better view of life, spiritually, is to be attained; and, curiously enough, good roads can bring all these things to Japan.

"Perfect transportation means utilization, not only of the waterways, of the steam and electric railways, but of modern hard-surfaced highways. A country without highways is like a human body without fingers and toes.

"The building of highways is a business all by itself. I would not put a doctor to drive a locomotive. I would not take a lawyer to build ships. Each man to his own trade, and so I would not have railway engineers build highways. Men must be educated in that line of work. Highways cannot be copied, for almost every mile of country requires special treatment. A highway should be like a man's coat, it should fit the country's

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back; vast sums are lost every year everywhere by men who think they are road-builders. Japan must call in only those who know how to build roads when she begins this great work of hers.

"The first thing is to find a place to put the road. The second thing is to remember that the greatest enemy a road has is water, and the road must be properly drained. In Japan rainfall and earthquakes add a new element to the proposition, and one must also take into account the problems of curvature and gradience. In Washington and Oregon, with the roads which I have had most to do, I established the rule that no road, even in a hilly or mountainous country, should have a grade in excess of five per cent. That is, a one per cent grade means 52.8 per cent to 5,280 feet (one mile), and a five per cent grade is five times that. The reason for this is that for a short distance a horse or a man can pull the same load on a five per cent grade that he can pull on a level road, and the cost of pulling a load on a ten per cent grade is more than six times as much as the cost of pulling a load on a level grade.

"Where we have built highways in America land values have increased four hundred per cent. With proper highways, this beautiful country will receive all the world, and Japan would not only be a beautiful place to visit, but equally beautiful to live in. And the expense of building the roads could be met very easily. Japan has about fifty million people, and has less than five thousand automobiles. These automobiles pay an annual tax of one hundred and twenty yen each, so that the tax derived from five thousand automobiles would be about six hundred thousand yen a year. We have found out in the United States that by taking the tax on automobiles and using it to pay interest on bonds issued we can get money to build roads. We do not tax the rikisha man or the farmer, and the automobile man is pleased because he gets something for his money. The tax from automobiles—say six hundred thousand yen—will pay interest at five per cent on a bond issue of twelve million yen, and by the time the proceeds of a twelve-million-dollar bond issue are spent, instead of five thousand automobiles, Japan will have at least fifteen thousand automobiles, so that by building roads Japan is making an investment which will yield her three to one."

Mr. Hill's message did not fall on deaf ears. The leading spirits in Japan are realizing daily that they must keep abreast of what is best in Western civilization, and before he left for America a Good Roads Association had been formed, with Marquis Matsukata, Baron Shibisawa, Baron Kondo, Viscount Tajiri, and Mr. Tokonami (the Home Minister) at its head. Mr. Tokonami is especially interested in the movement for hard-surfaced roads, and after hearing Mr. Hill's appeal immediately sent cabled instructions to Baron Makino, one of the Japanese Peace Mission, to investigate road conditions and methods of road-building in the United States. Furthermore, the Home Office is taking immediate action with the Diet, which is now in session, and they are prepared to ask for a budget of $500,000 annually for the work of building highways. According to Mr. Sagami, chief of the section of roads in the Home Office, highways which will connect large cities with each other will be the first to be touched. "The trouble has been," said Mr. Sagami, "that we have no civilized road regulations, except the antiquated ones known as the Dajokwan Rei of 1876 and 1877. These two Government regulations were very vague, and they have caused constant disputes in different localities and placed many obstacles in the way of road improvement. As early as 1890, when a plan of road improvement was conceived, a bill to revise the regulations was presented in the Diet, after lessons had been learned from the experiences of other nations. But it was not approved. It was presented again and again in 1896 and 1899, also without approval. This year a new bill will be presented which aims to do away with the antiquated Dajokwan Rei, so that obstacles may be removed for the undertaking of road improvement. Until this bill is passed no budget for subsidy can be presented in the Diet."

With the leading statesmen and business men in Japan to-day backing this movement for good roads, to say nothing of the automobilists who are enthusiastic about it, it seems certain that at last the work will get the support of the Government. Mr. Hill's idea of one continuous "Columbia River Highway" throughout the main island of the Empire would make this a Mecca for motorists all over the world.

M. A. SALOMON.

Tokyo, Japan, January 24, 1919.

REVOLUTION AND THE GERMAN MILITARY SPIRIT

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM GREGORY MASON

IT is difficult for a social revolution to succeed without the support of an army; but given the support of an army, it is usually badly bungled if it fails. In Russia attempt after attempt at revolution failed because it lacked the support of the army; when at last the people gained the help of the troops, the Government fairly crumbled before them. Mexico is full of examples of the same thing. What share has the German army had in the movement which threw out the Hohenzollerns, what part is it playing in the social struggle which was only begun by the ousting of the Government of the Kaiser?

In some respects the movement which drove William II into Holland looks very much like what they call in Mexico a *cuartelazzo*—that is, a garrison revolt, a mutiny of soldiers. German sailors and soldiers gave the signal for the revolution and gave it its initial impetus. The uprising of marines at Kiel on November 3 was the first sharp stroke at the roots of the withering Government, which was driven from the capital after this rebellious example had been emulated a few days later ("Red Saturday," November 9) by the Fourth Battalion of Chasseurs and part of the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard. It was the rallying of two or three thousand reserve and communication troops to the standard of Kurt Eisner at Munich which on November 7 marked the real end of the old régime in Bavaria. At once, all over Germany, soldiers and workingmen formed themselves into councils on the Russian model, and these became the real sources of government wherever they were.

In many other ways the Russian example was imitated, consciously or unconsciously. There were pitched battles between loyalists and revolutionary troops as in Russia, and wherever the latter won they set upon officers, killing them, or, at the very least, stripping them of their insignia of rank.

Then began the period of military anarchy of which all Americans have read in the press, and which still continues more or less. As I have reported before, the worst disorders have been caused by the soldiers of the *Etappe*—that is to say, the soldiers who were holding interior lines of communication when the war ended, as distinguished from those who were at the front. They were joined by many deserters, and it was soldiers of these two classes who formed most of the organized bands of looters. There was not only a great deal of indiscriminate pillage, but there were various other kinds of disorder. In the case of many units of German troops all discipline was thrown to the winds and the men went off on a grand "joy ride," commandeering trains and motor cars and traveling where they pleased. One form of raising money for the debauchery into which many of them plunged was to sell articles of military equipment at ridiculous prices. It is told in the American Army that a certain lieutenant found four of his men cavorting about the streets of a German town in the occupied zone in a German steam-roller. They had been offered the chance to buy it for ten marks by a German sergeant, and thought it was too good a bargain to pass.

"That's nothing," the lieutenant is reported to have said; "I was just offered an ammunition train for fifteen marks."

The porter at my hotel at Mayence, who had been a soldier, told me of seeing what he described as "a panic for loot

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ing." He said he knew a man who had sold a stolen army automobile for forty-five marks, a horse for twenty-six marks, and a cow for two packages of cigarettes.

The first of the Allied troops who entered into occupied Germany had a zest for collecting German souvenirs in the form of helmets, swords, bayonets, field-glasses, hussars' cloaks, and other military trappings.

These they were able to get in quantities in exchange for cigarettes or soap. I met a Yank from Kansas who was taking home to his three-year-old son a German machine gun which he had got in exchange for half a cake of Army soap. What a tumble for militarism is there in that!

In all sorts of ways life has become exciting for German civilians since the army came home. With transportation much demoralized, railway accidents have greatly increased. Joy-riding soldiers on the tops of cars have had their heads knocked off by tunnel roofs, and the debauches which have followed the sacking of stores of alcohol have often been followed by bloody quarrels. In the main, officers have been powerless to stop these things. Deprived even of the polite prerogative of being saluted, they call themselves lucky if they are passed unnoticed by the rebelling soldiers.

In one respect Germany is in a happier situation than Russia was. For Germany has not had the horror of military invasion to add to the derangement of her people's psychology, and she has not been obliged to attempt to keep up a war with a foreign Power while dealing with the anarchy at home. In this respect Ebert has been luckier than Kerensky. And the very military spirit which spurred Germany into the war that has resulted in her downfall is in one sense standing her in good stead in this time of demoralization. Among large numbers of the soldiery the tradition of obedience and discipline has never been cast overboard. This is particularly true of the soldiers who were at the front when the war ended.

There are a number of reasons why the men of this class have behaved better than the *Etappe* troops. The first reason, obviously, is that they have been until recently far from the atmosphere of social discontent and political propaganda, in an atmosphere of discipline. In the second place, perhaps they have been better fed than the soldiers who were kept at home. In the third place, naturally the men at the front were the pick of the German army morally as well as physically.

When these men marched home from the front, the civilians greeted them everywhere as conquerors. Germans have shown me photographs which they took of their brothers and sons marching through the streets of their home towns with flowers on their heads and in their rifle barrels, with women and girls bombarding them with confetti and stopping them to offer coffee and cakes. The German feeling about the outcome of the war is a peculiar one. It seems to be this: That Germany is defeated but not beaten; that she has lost the war, but not through her own inferiority to her enemies; in fact, that her soldiers have proved themselves to be the best in the world. The following proclamation, which General von Hutier, of the Eighteenth Army, addressed to his men as they were about to fall back behind the Rhine, is characteristic of a spirit among German officers:

> Troops of the Eighteenth Army comprising twenty-five divisions and numerous other formations, in all 500,000 men and 150,000 horses, will soon enter the Rhenish provinces. . . . In a victorious attack our army this year advanced deeply into France. By hard fighting it everywhere repulsed on enemy soil the ceaseless attacks of an adversary superior in numbers. Unconquered, its head high, the army returns to its own country after having faithfully fulfilled its duty. Order and discipline reign among all the troops from the front. Henceforth they will serve their country in the interior, they will maintain tranquillity and order, they will preserve the population from need and suffering.

Through the fog of all the turmoil in Germany a great figure is faintly visible from whatever angle you look, the figure of a man who may at any time emerge as the man of the hour. This is Hindenburg. Almost alone of all the great figures of the Kaiser's régime, he remains still powerful, still widely loved. Perhaps he is the most popular man in Germany to-day, probably he is the most respected. Hindenburg is playing a shrewd rôle. Before the downfall of the Kaiser Hindenburg began to evince some sympathy with the growing demand for democracy in Germany, and since the revolution he has been at pains to cultivate the good will of the common people and the ruling councils of soldiers and workmen. By his order members of these councils were placed above arrest. Again and again one hears the rumor that Hindenburg is organizing an army with which to make a new stand if affairs go too much against Germany at the Peace Conference. There may be exaggeration in this, but there is no doubt that Hindenburg is succeeding in maintaining a nucleus of an army and that he remains a rallying-point for the military crowd.

The Ebert Government is trying desperately to maintain the army's spirit and to keep the army's friendship by whatsoever means. Flattery is much used. After begging the soldiers to go home and demobilize themselves in as orderly a manner as possible, Ebert says that "the relations between officers and soldiers should be based on mutual confidence. It is necessary that the soldier should obey the officer voluntarily and that the superior should treat the soldier as a comrade. Thus there will be superiors as formerly. Absolute obedience in the service is one of the necessary conditions if the return of the troops to their hearths is to be happily accomplished. . . . Officers and soldiers shall have the same privileges and the same treatment. Pay bonuses and indemnities will be the same for officers and soldiers. . . . For the maintenance of confidence between officers and soldiers the counsels of soldiers will be given a voice in all questions of victualment, leave, and disciplinary measures. The most pressing of their duties is to see to it that there shall be neither disorder nor mutiny."

The bonuses and indemnities which the Ebert Government has been giving the soldiers on demobilization have undoubtedly been of some effect in keeping them loyal. The demobilized soldier is given a work suit, an "indemnity of demobilization" of fifty marks, and a contribution toward traveling expenses of fifteen marks.

All these things are undoubtedly to some extent effectual in keeping the soldiers calm. Yet wherever they have behaved themselves most of the credit ought to be given to their own sagacity and sense of decency. Many of the councils of soldiers have acted energetically to keep order in Germany. Numerous as are the soldiers who have been running amuck, intoxicated with liberty, they are probably a minority in the German army; the majority have steadily adhered to the policy of supporting the Government and of convoking the National Assembly as soon as possible. The old national flag of Germany is still carried by the soldiers of this class; the red flag is not yet as much seen in Germany as in Russia.

It is not strange that in eastern Germany Bolshevism has been able to make more headway among the soldiers than on the west. The decisive steps which the western Allies have taken to repress Bolshevism in the zones occupied by them have had a certain moral effect in the contiguous parts of Germany unoccupied by the Allies, while in the east the example of Russia has had a deteriorating effect on the German morale. Even so the Bolshevists have not had everything their own way in the east. At Mitau, for instance, the Council of Soldiers of the German Eighth Army, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Empire for the Baltic Provinces and the President of the Council of Soldiers of Mitau, called for volunteers to form an "Iron Division" to check the invasion of Bolshevists from the east. The French Government, to which I am indebted for several items of information of this nature, informs us that this call for volunteers met with a hearty response from both German officers and German soldiers. The Berlin garrison, too, has declared itself heartily in favor of supporting the Ebert Government and the Constituent Assembly, "as the only means by which we can take part in the formation of the League of Nations, protect the German people against dismemberment, and assure it of the right freely to manage its own affairs."

So much for the bright side of the situation in the German army. The fact remains that day by day the relative importance of the army decreases as men are demobilized and the size of the army diminishes. And the man who may have been a contented supporter of the Gov-

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ernment while drawing a soldier's pay and rations may become an extreme social radical if, as a workman, he finds it impossible to get work. The demobilization problem is delicate enough in the Allied countries; in Germany it may be the rock on which the state will founder. The signing of the armistice was followed by a great let-down in German industry. Most of the unemployment is among demobilized soldiers, even in the occupied zones held by the Allies. This unemployment alone would be enough to cause some disorder, but added to it you have the general disorganization of German politics, the active propaganda of the radicals, and the natural reaction towards "cutting up" on the part of men who have had four years of tight discipline.

It is difficult to know how the Allies ought to act toward Bolshevism in Germany, but, in my opinion, they are too much afraid of it. Always one of the best ways to help Bolshevism is to show it that you fear it. And in the meantime there is the danger that the Allies will overlook reactionary tendencies in Germany, of which there are not a few. For instance, a certain regiment of Saxon Uhlans on returning to Chemnitz proceeded to arrest the members of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers there. And when the Twenty-eighth Infantry Regiment marched homeward through Cologne the men carried the Imperial colors and pictures of the Kaiser and Crown Prince, and they sang the Imperial hymn.

I believe the Allies are paying too much attention to the danger from Bolshevism in Germany and not enough attention to the danger of a reaction toward autocracy and imperialism.

No man who has health, a sense of humor, and a willingness to receive only what he earns is afraid of Bolshevism, anyway. Most great social changes are accomplished only with a good deal of confusion and disorder, often including injustice. To one who remembers this the Russian Revolution remains the finest thing that has come out of this war, more valuable than the German Revolution because thus far more sincere and because the former caused the latter.

What we ought to fear is not the revolution in Germany. We ought to worry lest there should not be a real revolution in Germany. Let it run; let it slide! Timid "middle-of-the-road" people who fear nature's healthy extremes are very poor judges of destiny. What we free Allied peoples have most to fear still is the thing we set out to smash in Germany—autocracy, imperialism, militarism.

Turin, Italy, January 26, 1919.

THE AERIAL AGE

BY ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT

COMMANDER TOWERS, U.S.N., sliced open an official envelope the other morning and found himself ordered to fly across the ocean. In a giant seaplane, newly launched, Captain Sundstedt will make a similar attempt. Commander Porte, whose preparations were interrupted by the war, has resumed them, while others are preparing—Lieutenant O'Brien, Miss Stinson, and quite a list besides. Lord Northcliffe offers a prize of £10,000 for the first transatlantic flight. A wealthy enthusiast offers $50,000 for the privilege of attending to the engines aboard the first aircraft to start across. A veteran airman recently dropped in at the Aero Club and risked a $10,000 wager that transoceanic flight would be achieved before the end of this year. And there are European plans; we may soon welcome the British dirigible R-33. It is a race.

Meanwhile Mr. Roy U. Conger, of New York City, has announced his purchase of four hundred and fifty Canadian airplanes and his intention of putting them to commercial use in Canada. As the exploit has already cost something like $10,000,000, he has a motive for seeing it through. Here in the States there are aerial mail packets between New York and Boston, between New York and Washington, and between New York and Chicago. Meridian, California, has established the first municipal landing-field. Several are proposed for New York and its suburbs. Atlantic City follows suit. Various smaller communities discuss projects for landing-fields, hangars, gasoline stations, and airmen's hotels. Army aviators traverse the continent, studying wind currents, charting landings. Captain Lipsner, late of the Air Mail Service, is organizing aeronautical express and passenger lines. A real estate broker inquires how commuting by airplane will affect values. Keeping track of developments and proposed developments ceases to be a pastime and becomes a career. The aerial age no longer impends. It has arrived.

Yet the wonderful Dayton-Wright plant that was turning out 150 airplanes a week and would soon have been turning out 4,000 a month has been abandoned. Of our 15,000 trained pilots all but a mere handful intend to quit flying. The General Staff is about to consign aviation to a subordinate bureau, which, instead of maintaining a corps of habitual airmen, will recruit officers from among infantrymen, cavalrymen, and artillerymen, and exact only transitory service. Despite newspaper rotogravures of 200 airplanes aloft together in California and of a considerable mob of passengers who rode together in a single Caproni—propaganda sufficient to arouse genuine enthusiasm, one might fancy—our American attitude toward aviation too commonly deserves the adjective Mr. Tudor bestows upon it, "lackadaisical." In enthusiasm we are behind England. England has its Air Ministry, distinguished for initiative and inspired imagination, and not only co-operating with manufacturers but co-ordinating all forms of aircraft development. We are behind France, Italy, even Scandinavia. Why is this? Because a certain congenital volatility requires us to follow great thrills with a great listlessness? Perhaps.

There is something all too obvious about aeronautics. You get immediately the sum total of sensation. Next time it may be a still grander exhibit, yet the glory has dwindled. I well remember my excitement at Versailles when three balloons drifted over; twenty in rapid succession passed above us at Neuilly a few days later, and it was nothing. How I rushed to the garden when our *valet de chambre* in the Rue Vallette cried, "*Vite! un dirigeable!*" Staring skyward, I beheld a celestial goldfish four thousand feet up, and could have leaped for joy. Not long after I climbed out of the Métro at Vincennes, saw two enormous yellow-and-white dirigibles sailing low, with propellers clacking and tricolor bannerets streaming, and was conscious only of a vivid technical interest. Barely a year and a half ago I had a delightful talk with Miss Ruth Law. She is exquisite, with fair hair, a rose-leaf complexion, and blue eyes that dance in gleaming light; but it was not alone her youthful charm that made the talk so fascinating, it was chiefly aviation. "Easy," she called it; "that is, if you can ride a wheel or steer a car," and told of carelessly glancing over her shoulder to chat with a passenger, who shrieked in consternation, "*Ruth!* Look—where—you're—*going!*" Recently, however, I had a whole evening in a Pullman with an aviator and a whole morning with another, and it never entered my head to question them about their personal adventures.

So I conclude that even a successful transatlantic flight will be little more than a nine days' wonder. What we need is not thrills, it is facts. The airplane will never abolish the locomotive; the seaplane will never abolish the liner. People who expect our great ports and railway centers to melt away because of aviation deceive themselves; but facts justify the expectations of those who see in aviation an important, though restricted, supplement to express and passenger service over water as well as land. Mr. Conger is not wasting his money or Captain Lipsner his energies. Commercial aviation has come to stay.

Consider first its limitations. Travel by airplane will not appeal continuously to mere pleasure-seekers. It is uncomfortable; you have to sit still and endure the

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racket of an unmuffled engine, while the view is nothing much after the first amazement—you are too high up to make out details very enjoyably. Nor will it appeal strongly to the adventurous. It grows safe. In proportion to the number of flights and the number of passengers, fatalities are not commoner than in other forms of transportation. Besides, you pay a whacking price. What you get for it is speed. If you are crazy for speed—must present yourself in person to "close a deal," for instance—the airplane will take you there at one hundred miles an hour, and no other contrivance will. Every day there are people in that fix. But there are not enough of them to blacken the sky with airplanes. There never will be.

In mail-carrying the airplane's one hundred miles an hour count for little unless the distance is great. Over long distances, however, the airplane beats the express train by whole days. In competition with the liner or with a combined water and overland service it wins by a tremendous margin, saving twelve days between London and Calcutta, thirteen between London and Johannesburg. If its carrying capacity is limited, what matter? It carries only the letters that demand utmost speed. In this it becomes at least a recognizable competitor of the cable. For instance, you may at present have only a choice between sending a message by cable and sending it by a sixteen-day mail service. Presently your choice in the same circumstances will be between the cable and a three-day mail service by airplane. Many a correspondent, unwilling to cable a lengthy despatch, will be satisfied with the three-day transit and pay the price. Thus he saves time as against the ordinary mail and money as against the cable.

What now of freights? How is a mere dragon-fly of an airplane to compete with a freight train of a hundred cars, each car an ambulatory warehouse? The answer is—it won't. But it will in certain very limited particulars outrival the express car. It will carry commodities of low weight and high value—jewels, precious metals, securities, costly luxuries that soon perish, and in general the things which, at once light and expensive and of small bulk, will go by airplane not only conveniently but at a speed far surpassing the locomotive's best.

Add this all up, and what have you? At most nothing finer than an inevitably restricted passenger traffic; a relatively moderate mail traffic, as the railway mail service will remain cheaper; and express traffic limited to special demands and then of importance mainly in instances where the prime consideration is speed. But does the chapter end here? As airplanes increase in size, will it not perhaps be "continued in our next"? At any rate, there is more to it even now. Alongside the narrowly commercial uses of aviation, behold its professional uses—enough of them, all told, to afford a fairly impressive codicil to the foregoing.

Airmen have flown over the southern Appalachians, noting the whereabouts of the moonshiner's illicit stills; as an adjunct to the police service aviation may yet claim a large importance. The New York police force is already training a flying corps. As an adjunct to the Life-Saving Service aviation will be invaluable; think of sending patrols afoot when patrols aloft would sight a distressed vessel from afar and instantly report by wireless telephone. So also in forest patrol; the first curl of smoke would bring an alarm from the guardian airplane. Then, too, the contrivance would assist the lumberman; flying over his domain, he could "spot" the trees he wants and know where to cut his roads. As it is possible to see deep down into water when flying above it, the aviator would make a capital inspector of dredging, and now and then a discoverer of sunken treasure—lost vessels that have lain unknown for years in the ocean's shallower reaches.

Is this fanciful? Much of it is. But we have just lived through a war during which nothing possible happened and everything impossible did. Why back away from the fanciful? It sounds fanciful to say that airplanes will open up hitherto unexploited gold deposits; yet the owners of mines in those all but inaccessible mountain fastnesses to which they could not transport machinery now talk of dissecting the machinery and getting it there a bit at a time by airplane. It sounds fanciful to say that airplane photography will be of immense service to topographers, but the makers of topographical maps are not scoffing. It sounds fanciful to say that airplanes can travel to the North Pole and back, yet Stefansson believes they can; and so does Major Baldwin, who told me as much at the Newport News flying school; and so does Captain Bartlett, who is preparing to employ them for just that purpose.

It appears, then, that in addition to its somewhat limited commercial uses aviation will find enough romantic odd jobs to keep busy; and if our Army airmen, having appraised the outlook with some shrewdness, resolve to quit, it is solely because they are not the right stuff for commercial aviation, and never were. College bred, for the most part, they had set their hearts on business or a profession—something bigger than being "mere aerial chauffeurs." Very well; train new boys. It is easy. "Airmen are made, not born," says Mr. Gordon Lamont, formerly of the Canadian Flying Corps, and he goes on to remark that, while Canada began by picking its best for aviation, the leavings turned out as good. Those elaborate tests—chair-spinning and the like—are essential in theory, needless in practice. We shall not lack pilots for our airplanes, or officers and crews for our commercial super-Zeppelins.

Those will come, though we have had some nasty experiences with dirigibles and are a bit weak in the faith. Wellman's airship ran wild, Vanniman's came down ablaze. Nor have we forgotten calamities abroad. Two hundred soldiers had hold of the Patrie, yet she broke away. A German dirigible was struck by lightning and exploded. In war time several Zeppelins perished. We heard shocking details. What we heard less about was the odyssey of a German dirigible that flew from Jamboli, in Bulgaria, with twenty-five tons of munitions for the German forces in East Africa. When over Khartum, in Egypt, the captain received notification by wireless that the Germans in East Africa had surrendered. Thereupon he turned around, and, without landing, made his way back to Bulgaria. He arrived safely after a trip of almost four thousand miles.

As an engine of destruction the Zeppelin disappointed its inventor. As an aerial liner it outshines his brightest hopes. Aboard either the Schwaben or the Victoria Luise before the war, two dozen passengers could ride in luxury, to say nothing of the crew. The super-Zeppelins now being remodeled for transatlantic flight are vastly larger, while the 70-ton British dirigibles go nearly eighty miles an hour and are capable of making four round trips between London and New York without renewing their supply of gas.

Frail and dangerous we think these monsters; likely to founder in rough weather, likely to catch fire, difficult to handle, difficult to house. What is the truth? From New Year's, 1918, until the signing of the armistice—in all, ten months and close on a fortnight more—there were only nine days that failed of a dirigible flight somewhere in the British Isles. Helium, a fireproof gas with about the same lifting power as hydrogen, is now manufactured in America at a price that suits the dirigible's purse. And the British have found a way to get around the difficulties of housing a dirigible. Don't house it. Tether it out. There are British dirigibles that have been tethered out for weeks at a stretch, with only two or three men keeping watch. If you must house it, build a revolving hangar that will come around into the wind and welcome its tenant without a bump. A great share of the accidents to dirigibles occurred while they were entering their enormous sheds or emerging from them. That particular sort of accident need not be repeated.

Scornfully though the English sneered at Zeppelins in war time, they intend going in headlong for Zeppelins and super-Zeppelins in peace time. The British Air Ministry advises the construction of dirigibles 1,000 feet long and 150 feet high, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, a speed of 85 miles an hour, a freight-carrying capacity of 200 tons, and a range of 20,000 miles. Why not? The larger a dirigible, the more efficient it becomes. The type proposed could remain in air for three weeks. It could travel from London to New York in three days.

This is speculation, confessedly, but it is official speculation based on a wealth of scientific data, and should concern the tourist in a decidedly personal way. Before you are much older you may cross

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the ocean by dirigible. A jolly trip it will be—expensive, alas! but swift and comfortable. No seasickness. No din from the engines; super-Zeppelins can muffle theirs. Plenty of room to stir about in. Luxurious quarters. Practically no danger. You may even prefer super-Zeppelins to express trains for overland travel. You would avoid the fatiguing jar, though going at much greater speed. And what views you would get! for, unlike the airplane, a dirigible can fly low.

They take aeronautics seriously abroad. It is now several years since a congress of European jurists assembled to discuss the legal niceties involved. Suppose a crime committed in an airship. Where to try the criminal? In the place over which the crime was committed? In the place where the airship descended? Or in the place from which the airship started? Then, too, they dealt with trespass. Suppose an airship flies across your domain. Can you object? Legally, your ownership reaches down to the center of the earth. How high up does it reach? And there were questions touching responsibility for accidents. One day a balloon descended in a Belgian town. A crowd caught the guide rope. The pilot begged them to let go. They hung on. Seeing his danger, he pulled the ripping cord and freed the gas. At that moment a Belgian in an open window close by was lighting his pipe. The gas took fire, setting the house ablaze and killing the Belgian. Whose fault was it? A local court blamed the Belgian. Was that justice? A glorious, hair-splitting time the congress had; but the point is, its delegates came long distances and debated earnestly, aware that they were laying the foundations for a new branch of jurisprudence, and so they were.

Now, frankly, which seems to you more fantastic, that congress or this article of mine on the prospects of success in commercial aviation? Frankly, I am at a loss to say which seems the more fantastic to me. For I am like the rest of us, and with one side of my brain say, "These are facts and conclusions logically arrived at from facts," while with the other side of my brain I say, "Charming whimsies, to be dismissed with a smile." Even at the Aeronautical Exposition at Madison Square Garden I was in a good deal that mood the other day—saw the huge silvered dirigible against a simulation of blue sky, the gayly painted biplanes varnished like automobiles, an infant monoplane they call a "chummy flyabout," and, in the armory near by, a leaden-hued Caproni triplane so big that it requires two heavy four-wheeled trucks to land with—and commented inwardly: "An astonishing display! How it takes the eye! Do you suppose that it suggests anything commercially practical?" Exactly this attitude of mind, if persisted in, will give Europe the hegemony of the air.

Wake up, America! Rub your eyes! Your rivals have the wit to recognize realities when they see them, and are already "in on the ground floor."

HERO EBENEZER

BY LADD PLUMLEY

MY writing cubby-hole is away back in the apartment on the top floor of a house out in the Bronx, and two doors and a scrap of a corridor separate me from the dining-room, which is the room beyond the corridor. When the agent showed us the apartment, the advantages of this arrangement fairly fascinated me. There was another man and his wife who were looking through the rooms, and I had one of those "hunches," using the vivid vernacular of the street, which sometimes warn me, and I felt sure that the other couple were about to take the apartment. I entered the corridor, closing the door behind me, and, passing within the secluded little den and closing the door of that room, I yelled at the top of my voice, "Shout!" and the agent shouted; the shout came but faintly to me. I leaped back into the dining-room, saying: "I take the apartment—here's ten dollars to credit on the lease, and I will send a check for the balance of the first month's rent this afternoon."

Although the corridor and double door have amazing advantages—when, for instance, my wife gives a bridge party—I soon found there were also disadvantages. For instance, when the telephone bell rings, and I am alone, with three doors closed between me and the hall, where the instrument hangs, only infrequently do I hear the bell. So with the bell of the outer door to the apartment. And the second month after we exchanged the sight of brick walls beyond light shafts from bedroom windows for views of tennis courts in the foreground and the forest of Bronx Park beyond, and sunsets like unto country sunsets, I failed to hear the bell until the caller must have rung many times. When I did go out to the hall and opened the door, he was meekly waiting with a slip of paper in his hand. He was a squat, reddish-faced little man, of uncertain age, in flapping clothing, and with a timid bearing and apologies which, though without words, were clearly conveyed but indescribable.

"I'm Ebenezer," he said, in a humble and hardly audible voice, as if the name were a disgrace. "The rent, you know."

I led him into my room, and, as there were many things concerning the apartment which my wife and I had discovered were not as they should be, I told him of these things. The meekness of his bearing made it very easy to be very irritable. "I'll tell my uncle, the owner," he replied, and that was all I got out of our Ebenezer on that first meeting. But I noticed his red hands were trembling as he passed over the receipt, and I catalogued him in my mind as one of those inefficients in families for whom relatives are obliged to provide a means of livelihood. I was later once again to find out that the physical shell of man or woman may be only the neatest of camouflages.

We soon learned that Ebenezer always collected the rent, and that monthly, weekly, and sometimes daily he withstood the reproaches that come from tenants in apartments where economy is used in the management.

The terrible winter of 1918 came on; pipes froze, the roof leaked, ceilings fell in our apartment, and one night deluges of water descended even in my cubby-hole. Later, great icicles formed in our living-room. The reproaches heaped on Ebenezer, who, as I look back, did everything a man could do to alleviate our sufferings, were almost enough to cause a mute to voice resentment. And I have a haunting—an eye-dimming—remembrance of seeing him, clad insufficiently, the thermometer at zero, his bare hands knotted and purple, attempting—foolishly, I thought, certainly futilely, for a new roof was the only cure—to stay the leak with melted tar. The most terrible of tasks in such frigidity, on the top of a tall apartment-house and in a freezing gale. And I, beside myself with indignation at what we were suffering below, reproached him as representing the owner of the house; I know now, and how I regret it! I even reviled him.

Other tenants suffered, and there was one woman whom I could never forgive, did I not remember my own vituperative sins, for I overheard her flaying the silent Ebenezer in a way an ordinary man could never have endured. Not an unpleasant word ever came from his trembling lips; yet, as I see now, he was anything but callous, and doubtless our reproaches were very painful.

Plaster everywhere, and we were cleaning up one day when the bell rang. Ebenezer was at the door, with a heavy bundle in his hands. It was horribly cold, and he had come on foot, carrying a big electric sweeper. "Thought it might be handy," he apologized. "Thought you didn't have one. Brought it from my uncle's house."

Never mind what I said. I hope for once Ebenezer knew that I could say something pleasant—decent.

Late spring came; the maples and oaks over in the park loomed their leafy heads, and I had forgotten Ebenezer's efforts, mostly futile, to do what he could during the frigid horror of falling water and plaster. Our furniture, much injured, had not been renovated as promised. My wife and I were justly indignant, and when the collector called I was—I lash myself mentally—really abusive. He sat

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Underwood & Underwood

SEEING THE WORLD AFTER FIGHTING THE HUN—AMERICAN SAILORS IN ROME

One of the lures of the sea is that the sailor has a chance to see the world; and in the picture a large number of young American "gobs" are shown who are taking advantage of their opportunity to see the Eternal City. They are there as guests of the Y. M. C. A. and the Italian Government. They are seen grouped in front of the Temple of Faustina, in the Roman Forum

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Photograph from Paul Thompson

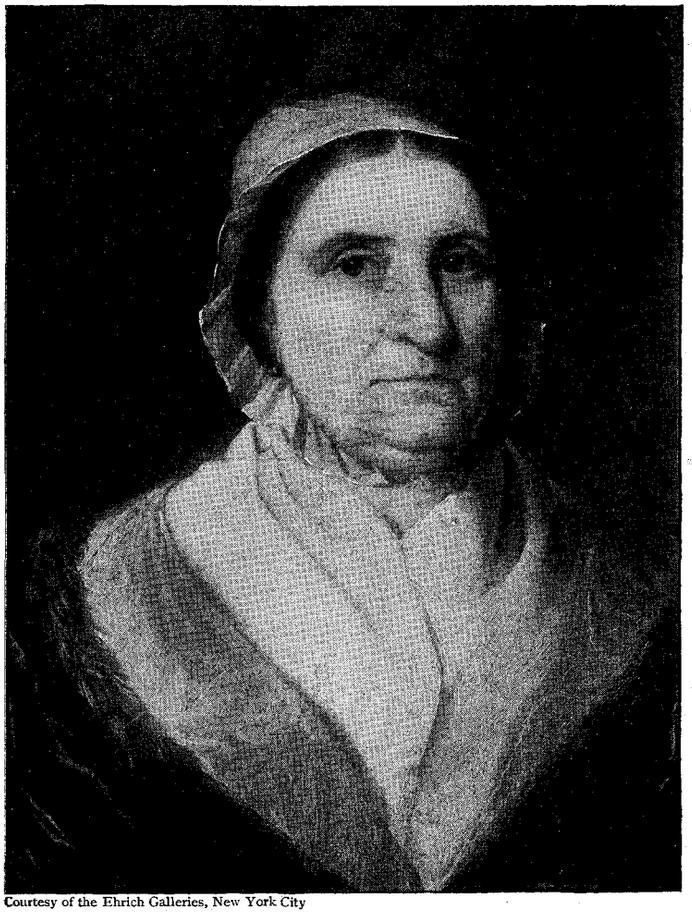
SIR WILLIAM ORPEN PAINTING A PORTRAIT OF LORD READING

Sir William Orpen is to be one of the official painters of the Peace Conference at Paris. He has been highly successful as a portrait painter

Courtesy of Knoedler Galleries, New York City

"WASH DAY"—LADY ORPEN AT THE TUB

This painting by Sir William Orpen may symbolize the hard necessities of war times, or possibly the emancipation of titled ladies from the social frivolities of which they have been accused



Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries, New York City

PORTRAIT OF "MOLLY" STARK, BY J. S. COPLEY

On the back of this picture, which is ascribed to John Singleton Copley, is the following inscription: "Portrait of our great grandmother, Elizabeth Page Stark, wife of General John Stark.—William Stark, June 19, 1860"

Dorr News Service

"THE LADY IN WHITE," BY THOMAS W. DEWING

This picture was recently acquired by the Worcester Art Museum, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Dewing was born in Boston in 1851; he has long lived in New York; his reputation as a portraitist is National

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

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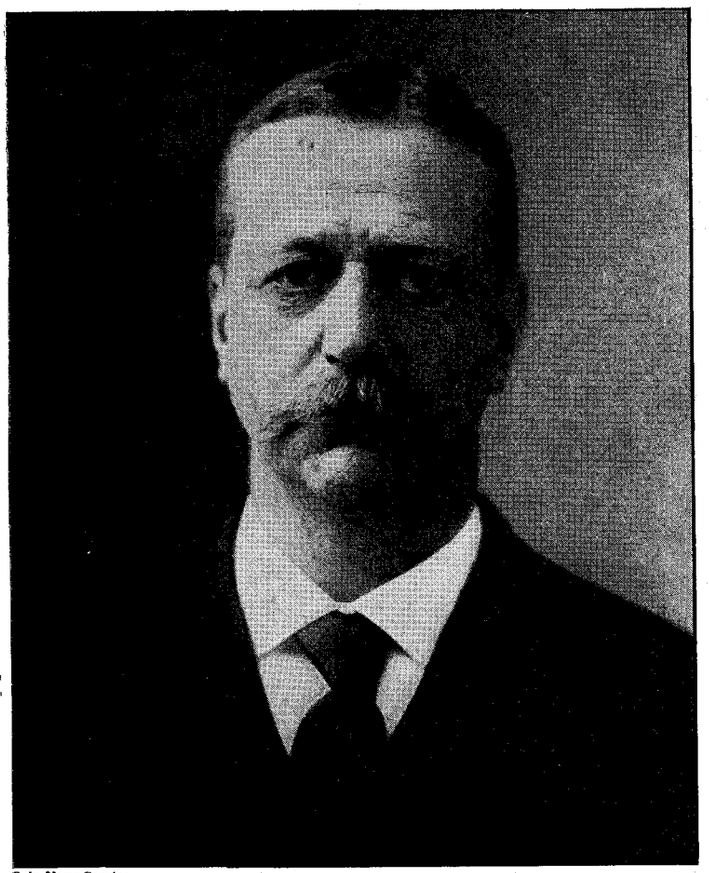
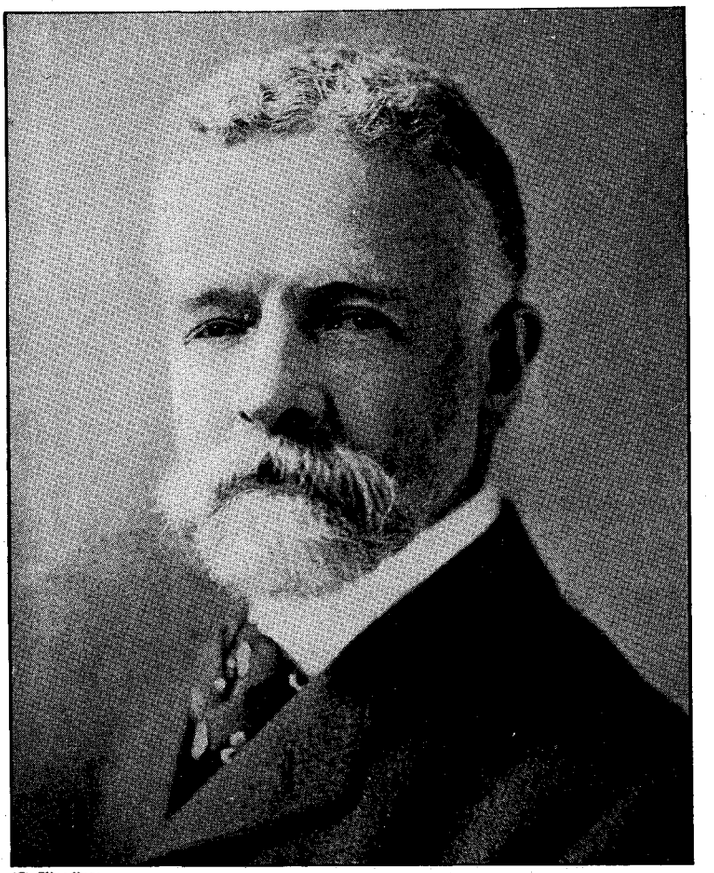


Bain News Service

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD

In the public debate arranged to take place in Boston on March 19, Dr. Lowell, supporting the draft of the League of Nations now before the Peace Conference, was the challenger of Senator Lodge, who is regarded as the chief Senatorial opponent of that draft



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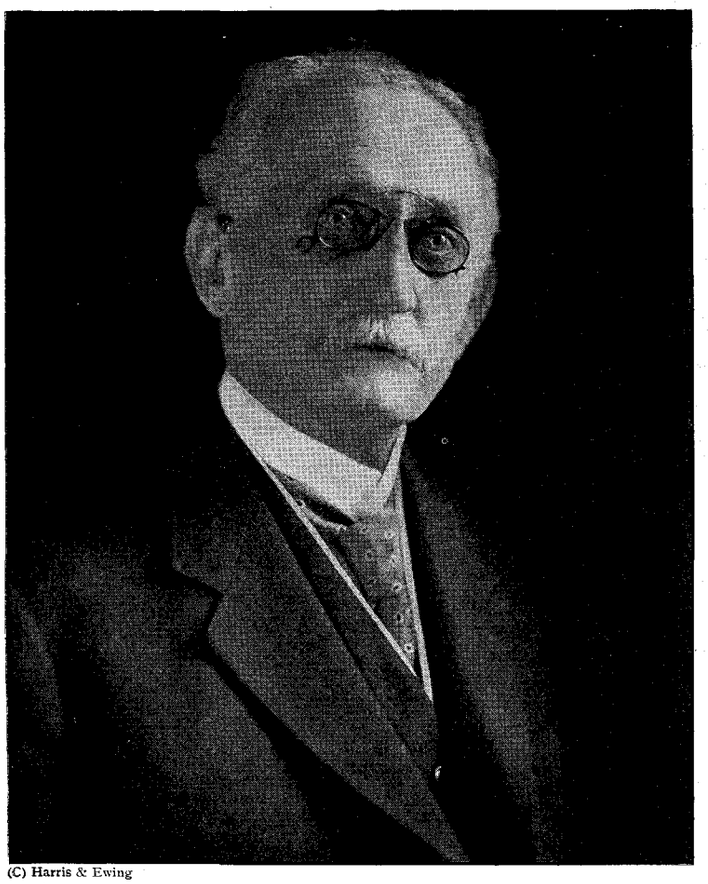
HENRY C. LODGE, SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Senator Lodge is considered the chief Senatorial opponent of the Paris plan for a League, not only because he was the leader of the thirty-nine Senators who signed a round robin against the League, but because he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSION—THE DEBATERS AT THE NOTABLE MEETING IN BOSTON



(C) Harris & Ewing

DAVID R. FRANCIS, AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

Mr. Francis has recently given important testimony to the Senate committee which is investigating Bolshevism. See The Outlook for March 19, p. 463, for an account of his views about the Russian situation

Press Illustrating Service

THE LATE AMELIA E. BARR

Mrs. Barr was a woman of great vigor, intellectually and physically. She wrote seventy novels, most of them, it is said, after she was fifty, and was engaged on another novel at the time of her death. See editorial comment

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in my room, a pathetic figure, bending forward and looking at the floor, and when I finished, he said, humbly: "It was a hard winter. I did what I could. I'll tell my uncle about the piano and cabinet. I've very sorry, sir."

Then one day a distant tinkle of the bell aroused me from my typewriter, and I went to the door, but the humble man of ill-fitting coat and trembling lips was not there. It was a very different man who followed me into my room and gave a receipt for my check. "Eb's uncle," he snapped. "I've got your stuff in mind. When I can dig out a workman, it will be attended to."

I did not reproach this rigid and cold business man. I knew it would be no use. "Where's Ebenezer?" I asked.

"Drafted," he replied. "I own several buildings. Don't see how I'm ever going to get along without Eb. Did the best I could to get him off. No go. He was glad. Wanted to go and help the country."

"Ebenezer a soldier!" I exclaimed to my wife that night. "It's a howling farce. I can see him pursued by the first Hun he meets. I can't understand it. I shouldn't think they'd have taken him."

The summer was filled with work to overflowing. Ebenezer's pathetic figure in the ill-fitting coat receded into a dim remembrance. Then fall came, and one month nobody asked for the rent. Days and days passed, and the owner did not appear, and I wondered if he were sick. He had an office on a side street at some distance away, and at length I went to the office. Before the door stood an automobile, and, having eyes for such things, I noticed that on the windshield was a gilt star. It proves how little we humans know of the possibilities of life that the last thing which could have occurred to me was that the star had any meaning for me personally.

The rigid and cold owner was seated at a desk, and the room had no other occupant. He was leaning over a mass of disordered papers and did not hear my entrance, so absorbed was he with his labors.

"I've come to pay my rent," I said. "I wondered why a collector didn't call."

He glanced up at me in a quick, nervous way with which I was familiar, but I noticed his eyes were not the eyes of the keen business man I thought I knew.

"Haven't felt equal to calling on my tenants," he replied. "Take a seat. I'll try to find your bill."

His hands wandered amid the mass of papers, again and again lifting a receipt and pushing it back into the tumbled heap. At length he found what he sought, and in a trembling hand signed.

I was about to rise when he said, "The janitor will call on you after this—I can't—for a time."

I must acknowledge that I am sometimes lamentably stupid, and I was very stupid that time. "You are sick?" I asked.

"No," he snapped, turning his face away and gazing out of the window. "Not sick. But—met with a loss. Eb—Eb—is dead!"

I showed a little sense this time, for I kept silent.

Presently Ebenezer's uncle opened a drawer of his desk and pushed into my hand what I had never seen before—a Distinguished Service Medal—together with an official citation for "Extraordinary Valor with Utter Disregard for Wounds and Saving a Comrade under Fire."

"One of those French forests," snapped the uncle. "Bayonetted three Huns before they got him—machine-gun fire—both legs. One of his comrades got it through the back—couldn't move. Somehow he dragged the helpless chap, crawling through the bushes to his company. The division was cut off, and, lying on his face, he fired a rifle for hours. 'Fought like hell!' as the letter says I received from his captain. At last they got him to the rear. He died in a front-line hospital." The last words did not snap, they sobbed. "Don't see how I'll get along without Eb. Took the talk of my tenants—never said a word back. Did all my bookkeeping. Down in my will for a hefty chunk. Now—Eb's—dead!"

When I returned to our apartment, I could not at first tell my wife. But I went to the corner where we keep our flag, and I hung it out of the window at half-mast. When I did tell her, she turned away, choking back a sob. "The last time I saw him I grumbled about those loose panes of glass in the cupboard door," she gasped. "They ought to have been attended to. But—if I had only known!"

If we had known! And that evening, when I met the janitor's wife in the lower hall, I said, "Ebenezer—"

"My husband has told me," she interrupted. "I can't talk about it." And as she hastily retreated, "it" turned into a sob.

THE NEED OF AN INTER-STATE COMMERCE CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

AN advertisement of the "Christian Herald" recently published in the daily papers is prefaced with the following statement and question:

> Ready to fly at each other's throats—ready to settle in one deadly encounter the bitter dispute of years. Money pouring recklessly into armaments. The people pressing for instant declaration of war.
>
> This was the situation between Chile and Argentina in 1898.
>
> And then—on the very eve of war, Roca, Argentina's great President, persuaded his people to submit to arbitration. Without the shedding of one drop of blood, the dispute of generations was settled.
>
> To-day, on the highest mountain peak of their common border, in silent eloquence to all the world, there stands erected as the pledge of eternal good will between these two countries—a great statue of Christ.
>
> Can the statue of Christ be raised on all the boundary-lines of the world?

Impressed by the question asked, I submitted it to a thoughtful friend of mine.

He answered, "Not while political economy teaches that the commercial interests of the nations are antagonistic."

His reply emphasizes a truth that has been partially lost sight of in planning for the League of Nations. This truth is that most wars and nearly all the wars of the last two centuries have been inspired by the hope of gain, either by plunder or the acquisition of territory for commercial exploitation, and that even the religious wars, so called, were in many cases due to the desire of monarchs to repossess themselves of the wealth the Church had accumulated.

It is, however, equally true that as the wars progressed the predatory spirit in which they were at first undertaken has been lost sight of, and men have fought on because, consciously or unconsciously, they came to realize that the greater included the less, and that the freedom of the seas, the unrestricted right to trade, and many other essential economic rights depended for their protection upon the maintenance of the rights of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. So it was that our war of the Revolution, originating in a protest against a duty on tea and taxation without representation, lifted Patrick Henry up to the heights from which he declared, "Give me liberty or give me death." Our Civil War, resulting finally in the emancipation of the Negro, was really due to the fear of the Southern planters that their monopoly of cotton production could not be preserved without slavery. The Boer War was caused by President Kruger's refusal to throw the Transvaal mines open to foreigners; and every one knows that the war just ended had long been planned by Germany as a means of extending her commercial dominion, and that only in its later stages did it become a war of ideals.

Since it is a fact that military aggression is generally preceded and begotten by commercial rivalry, it seems to be

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important that in arranging for a millennium in which the lion and the lamb shall lie down together we shall take care that trade, the bone of contention over which the world has so often fought in the past, should be so dealt with that it will be less provocative of war. How is this to be done? The proverb that competition is the life of trade is an old one. It is embedded in our laws, notably the Sherman Law, and while we try to discourage physical war we make every effort to encourage commercial warfare. Protective tariffs, which are in effect embargoes or blockades, are set up; reciprocal duties which are really reprisals are imposed; ships are subsidized in the interest of one nation and to the exclusion of others; banking accommodation is extended with the same discriminatory purpose; and in a hundred other ways a spirit of national selfishness in business is fostered while we decry and endeavor to suppress the spirit of political selfishness.

As we consider these inconsistencies between our commercial practices and the political preachments that we are now trying to incorporate in the constitution of the League of Nations, we find ourselves asking whether any agreement looking to the avoidance of war can be made effective unless it includes some provision that will prevent the offensive and defensive attempts to restrict the freedom of trade that have been the chief provocatives of war in the past.

There is a curious analogy between the evolution of the United States and that of the League of Nations as far as the latter has been developed.

As every one knows, the Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continintal Congress in 1777 and finally ratified by the last of the thirteen States in 1781 constituted the compact by which the Nation was at first held together.

They were found to be inadequate, and, under Washington's leadership, were superseded by the Constitution adopted in 1789.

In his lectures upon the Constitution the late Samuel Freeman Miller, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, comments as follows upon the "Inter-State Commerce Clause" of the Constitution, which gives Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes:"

> You would scarcely imagine, and I am sure you do not know, unless you have given some consideration to the subject, how very important is that little sentence in the Constitution. It was the want of any power to regulate commerce, as between the States themselves and with foreign nations, which as much as, and I am not sure but I am justified in saying more than, any one thing, forced the States to form the present Constitution in lieu of the Articles of Confederation under which they had won their freedom and established their independence. It is difficult now for us fully to appreciate how strong was the tendency to separate, to quarrel, and to bring their adverse interests into collision, which grew out of the want of any general power in the Federal Government, as it then existed, to control the commercial relations of the States with each other.

While the question that was finally settled by the adoption of the Inter-State Commerce Clause as it now stands was under discussion, the "Federalist," that remarkable series of papers published by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, dealt with the subject as follows in Paper No. 41:

> The defect of power in the existing confederacy to regulate the commerce between its several members is in the number of those which have been clearly pointed out by experience. To the proofs and remarks which former papers have brought into view on this subject it may be added that without this supplemental provision the great and essential power of regulating foreign commerce would have been incomplete and ineffectual. A very material object of this power was the relief of the States which import and export through other States from the improper contributions levied on them by the latter. Were these at liberty to regulate the trade between State and State, it must be foreseen that ways would be found out to load the articles of import and export during the passage through their jurisdiction with duties which would fall on the makers of the latter and the consumers of the former. We may be assured by past experience that such a practice would be introduced by future contrivances, and both by that and a common knowledge of human affairs that it would nourish increasing animosities and not improbably terminate in serious interruptions of the public tranquillity.

Many more quotations could be adduced to show how, early in the history of this country, it became clear that unless there was some central authority to regulate commerce between the States the Union would go to pieces; and the chief defect in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations seems to be that it omits to provide for any control of the world's trade that will protect the commercially weak or less favored nations against the aggression of the strong. It may be said that this would involve the surrender of the natural advantages by which some countries or some peoples are endowed, and abrogate the right of sovereign nations to protect themselves against the commercial competition of other states by tariff walls, embargoes, ship subsidies, and the many other obstructive devices hitherto in use.

This is true, but a comparison between the experience of the United States under the Constitution, which guaranteed the complete freedom of our domestic trade, and under the Articles of Confederation, which permitted one State to discriminate against the products and commerce of another, is convincing evidence of the desirability of some provision that will emancipate the commerce of the world from the artificial control exercised in the interest of a particular nation.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution the States of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, all having fine harbors, were levying heavy duties on the goods imported at those harbors. Connecticut, which then consumed about one-third of the merchandise brought in through Boston, New York, and Newport, found herself, as she thought, unfairly compelled to pay tribute to the other States, and threatened to withdraw from the Union. Maryland undertook to impose a discriminatory tax on goods produced in Virginia when they were landed at the wharves in Baltimore. Several States attempted to levy a tax on all passengers and merchandise passing through their territories. What was literally an internecine tariff war between all the thirteen States threatened to dissolve the Union almost before it had been formed.

With the adoption of the Constitution and the Inter-State Commerce Clause all this was ended. The people of the United States commenced to think not of State but of National supremacy in trade. Almost automatically each section and each locality began to devote its energies to the production of the things in which it could specialize most successfully.

New England became the manufacturing section and was content to buy her food in the West, her iron in Pennsylvania, and her cotton in the South, where it could be most cheaply produced. *Per contra*, the people of the rest of the country were glad to exchange their products for things manufactured in New England.

The waste of energy that the cultivation of the exotic involves was avoided, animosities were forgotten, and the internal commerce of the country grew with amazing rapidity. To-day the total value of the agricultural, mineral, and manufactured products of the United States consumed within the country is estimated at over fifty billion dollars, which is in excess of the entire foreign trade of the world.

To-day, as McKinley said, "there is no enemy's country in this broad land of ours." To-day each State rejoices in the prosperity of its fellow-States. There is inter-State rivalry but no inter-State jealousy, and it is unthinkable that Massachusetts should attempt to impose a duty on goods imported from Connecticut or that California should surround herself with a tariff wall in order to protect her manufacturing industries. The result is that there is but little unnatural development, and we have become the most prosperous Nation in the world.

The lesson is obvious. If we are to have a League of Nations that will really render war impossible, we must put an inter-state commerce clause in its constitution, and so provide a means for preventing the commercial discrimination that has been such a prolific source of war in the past.

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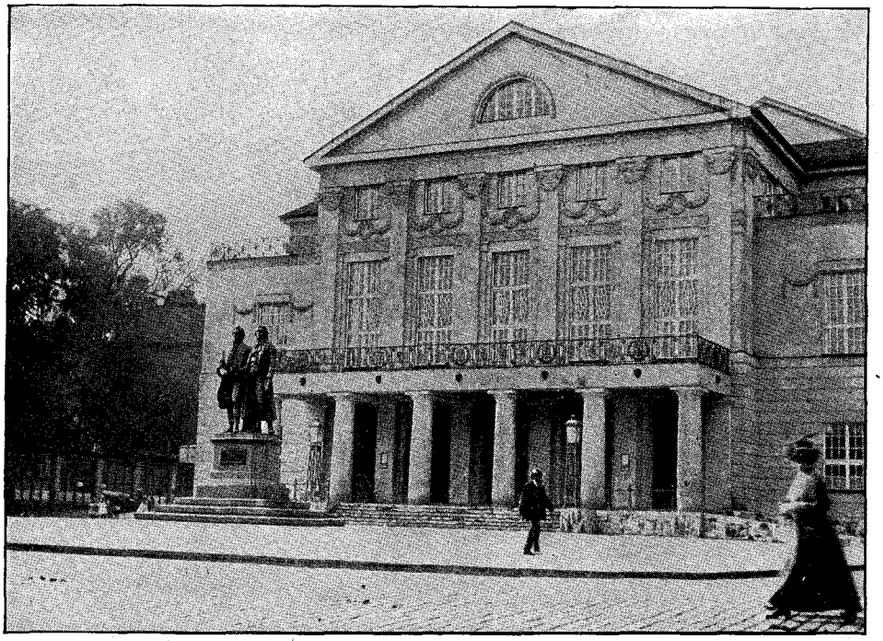


THE THEATER, WHERE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS

GERMANY'S NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

BY ELBERT F. BALDWIN

THE German National Assembly appropriately convened at Weimar, and not at Berlin—Berlin, a hundred and forty miles away, the capital of Prussia and of Germany, a city of over 2,000,000 people; Berlin, the city of Bismarck and the Hohenzollerns; Berlin, Prussian, machine-made, metallic, hard, with its vast vistas of modern, monotonous edifices.

On the other hand, Weimar, though the capital of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, is a quaint, quiet, irregularly built old town of some 35,000 inhabitants, nestling on the banks of the river Ilm, and sprawling about, running here and there, the antithesis of the machine-made metropolis.

Weimar is the "Athens of Germany," the home of German art and literature, where lived the Cranachs, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, Schopenhauer, Richter, Liszt, Strauss, Lassen, and that fine old fellow Karl August, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and patron of art and literature.

On every hand you find something to remind you of these men. In the Stadtkirche is a masterpiece of the elder Cranach, who died here in 1553; in it you can see the face of his friend Luther looking at you from the canvas.

But before everything Weimar is the home town of two other friends who lived here later, Goethe and Schiller. Their manuscripts are preciously preserved in the massive Goethe-Schiller Archiv, which overlooks the Ilm. Rietschel's bronze statue of the two poets rises in front of the theater; they stand side by side on one pedestal. On the southern edge of Weimar is the cemetery in which both bodies are buried. The memory of these two men dominates Weimar, and the famous "Briefwechsel," their correspondence, reveals one of the most precious alliances of all time.

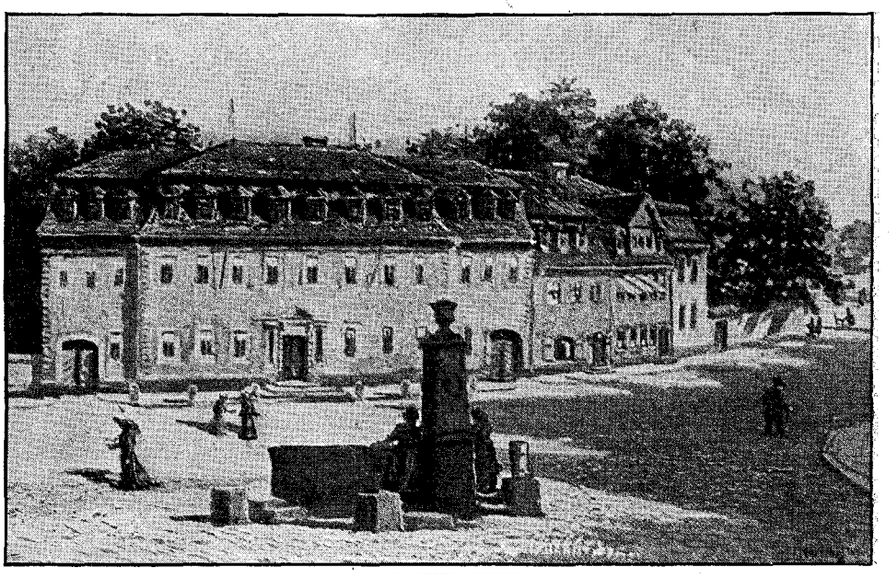
For fifty-six years Johann Wolfgang von Goethe lived in Weimar. No wonder that the town's chief sight is the house of Goethe, where he resided for four decades. The house was erected by Karl August as a surprise present to the poet on his return from Italy. It is constructed around a court, and is now the property of the state. One sees the various rooms in all their original decorations, furniture, and equipment down to the smallest details just as Goethe saw them. In especial one sees Goethe's study and bedroom and the old-fashioned armchair in which he died (1832). One sees his collection of paintings, drawings, pottery, medallions, coins, gems, the piano on which the young Mendelssohn played, and the delightful garden.

Then one seeks the charming little English park on the edge of Weimar with the stone altar erected by Goethe to the *genio hujus loci*.

But Goethe was responsible for larger constructions. The Grand Ducal palace was built under his supervision. So was the theater, once managed by Goethe, and then by Schiller. The building has now been pulled down, despite its associations with the "golden age" of German drama (among other productions there was the first of that unsurpassed acting play, Schiller's "Wallenstein"). In 1907 a new theater was built. The other day it was the scene of the birth of the German Republic.

Goethe was certainly a many-sided man; not only architect, dramatist and theater manager, poet, and philosopher, but also a practical economist—he was Superintendent of Roads and Bridges and Minister of State; he was interested in agriculture, horticulture, mining, and in all natural sciences. It is not surprising that such a universal genius excited the jealousy of Court officials. Outside of the Grand Duchy Goethe is recognized as one of the greatest dreamers of great dreams for all the world, but we do not always remember that this dreamer was also a very practical person in his relations with the people of Weimar and the Government of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Goethe was also the dictator of opinions in Weimar—not a dictator as we use the word, but, as he said, "we were content to let the people go their own way." His was a free, democratic, idealistic but rugged and practical régime, and largely due to him Weimar has remained to this day a prototype of the real Germany as opposed to the false Prussia. Did the youthful Karl August foresee this in 1774 when, passing through Frankfort, he invited Goethe to visit Weimar? A year later the Grand Duke repeated the invitation and Goethe accepted, little realizing, doubtless, that Weimar was to be his home for the rest of his life. Since his death Weimar has been a pilgrimage place for all the world.

At Goethe's request, in 1789, Friedrich von Schiller, himself already a notable poet and dramatist, was appointed Professor of History in the neighboring University of Jena, where he remained for twelve years, then resigned and came to Weimar, where he lived until his death (1805). There he wrote some of his best plays, "Maria Stuart," "The Bride of Messina," and, above all, that marvelous picture of Switzerland's longing and struggle for freedom, "William Tell." Hence one of Weimar's sights is Schiller's house. It has now been converted into a museum. It is close by the travelers' lodgings at the Hotel zum Elephanten or at the Erbprinz or at the Russischer Hof—the last named emphasizing the Court's connection with Russia. One proceeds to the house through narrow, winding streets bordered by high-pitched



THE GOETHE HOUSE

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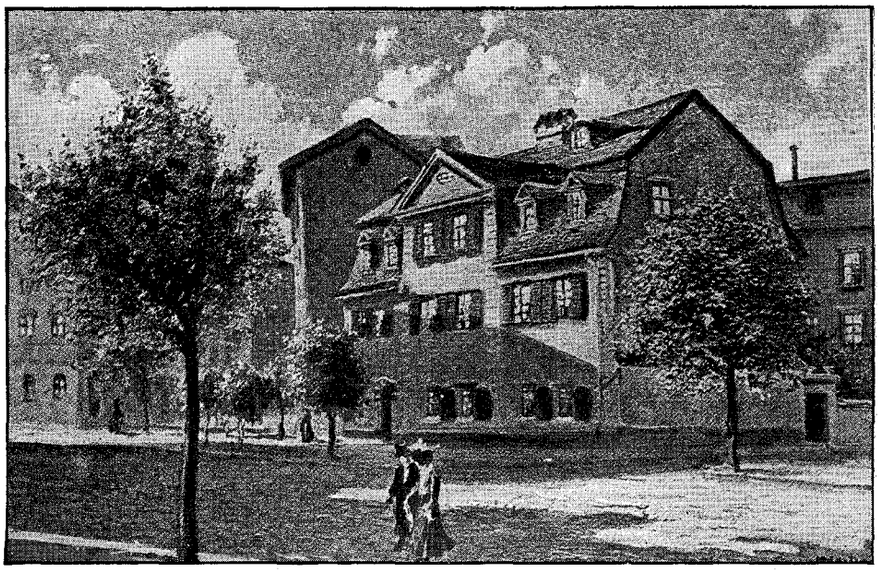
gables. The house is a good specimen of burgher architecture; in comparison, Goethe's is a nobleman's palace. The lower floor from the outside seems somewhat fortress-like; the second story has large, friendly windows; the third story has windows in the roof; while in the middle façade a flat front wall rises straightway and terminates in a graceful gable of its own. The rooms are as Schiller left them. The furniture is scanty and plain. There it was where the ideal representative of the less material and selfish ambitions of Germany declared: "The most powerful nation is but a fragment, and thinking minds will not grow warm on its account, except in so far as it or its fortunes have exercised influence on the progress of mankind."

In the year when American independence was proclaimed—thus a considerable time before Schiller's appearance in this part of Germany—Johann Gottlieb von Herder, also through Goethe's influence, was appointed Court Preacher and Superintendent of the Church District of Weimar and lived there until his death (1803). In the center of the town rises the Stadtkirche, and close by is the parsonage where Herder resided. The church covers his grave, marked by a simple slab bearing his well-known motto, "*Licht, Liebe, Leben*" (the new German state might do worse than take this as its own motto). The square in front of the church has long been known as Herder-Platz. There stands Schaller's bronze statue of the man who was much more than pastor at Weimar; he was Lessing's follower in the formation of German national literature and philosophy; he was great as an art critic, but greater as founder of the sciences of comparative philology and comparative religion.

The least famous of the four great men who took up residence in Weimar was the earliest to do so. Four years before Herder arrived came Christoph Martin Wieland as tutor to the young Karl August. Wieland was already poet, man of letters, and professor in the neighboring University of Erfurt. He lived in Weimar thenceforth until his death in 1813. He edited "Der Merkur," the most influential literary review in Germany, and exercised a needed and permanent influence on German literature. Of all the Weimar galaxy he was the most vivacious. He was almost Gallic in his touch-and-go. Of course one sees his house, too, and his statue.

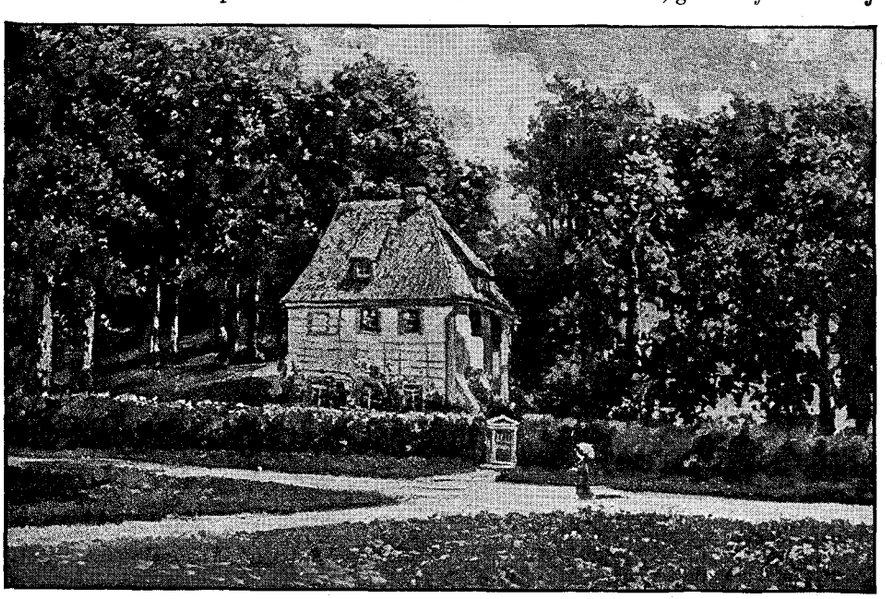


THE SCHILLER HOUSE

To the memories of these four men, all of whom held appointments under the Government, the princes of Weimar have dedicated a series of rooms in the Grand Ducal palace and have adorned them with mural paintings of scenes from the lives and the books of the "Great Four." Their works are more interesting than the famous Preller frescoes illustrating the Odyssey in the Museum.

These four were real Germans, real men. They lived and loved and labored in Weimar for the great democracy of humanity. Little did they reck of that Prussianized Germany which was one day to cast its black shadow over civilization.

But Weimar has known other men too. In 1789 the famous essayist and humorist Johann Paul Richter, generally known by the name he himself chose, "Jean Paul," resided at Weimar to be near his friend Herder, and in 1813 the no less famous philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer came to be near his friend Goethe.



GARDEN HOUSE ON THE GOETHE ESTATE

Much later Weimar was to be the scene of another historic friendship, that between Franz Liszt (for twenty-two years *Kapellmeister*, or conductor, of Court concerts at Weimar) and Richard Wagner. Without Liszt Wagner's success might have been indeed long deferred. Liszt it was who, after the younger composer's activity in political agitations, aided him in his flight from the country, who financed him, who produced his "Tannhäuser" (1848) and "Lohengrin" (1850) at Weimar—productions so well done as to prove the turning-point in the German appreciation of the then revolutionary music of Wagner, an appreciation which was one day to culminate at Bayreuth in the establishment of the great Wagner Festivals at Wagner's own immense theater. At Weimar Liszt also discovered and aided many other young composers and artists, and there he wrote his own chief works, establishing a school of music of greater freedom than the old. Liszt was succeeded as *Kapellmeister* by Eduard Lassen, who held the position for thirty-four years. Then came Richard Strauss, who, like Lassen, also won fame at Weimar both as conductor and composer.

Thus we begin to hear about Weimar first and last through the world of art—the domain of painting calling our attention to it in the sixteenth century and that of music in the nineteenth. In the interim the world of literature and philosophy called supreme attention to it.

Weimar is a little city, but it has striven for the things that belong to all the world. Berlin is a big city, but it stands for narrower ideals.

Surely the government-makers who arrived the other day to hold a National Assembly and to draw up a new Constitution for a new Germany must have been aware of this difference. It is a difference in manner as well as in matter, for in contrast to the serenity of Weimar Berlin seems a nervous place.

Materialism and militarism, greed and force, behind them, the government-makers came to this tranquil, intellectual, romantic, picturesque capital on the edge of the Thuringian Forest—the heart of the Germany of our old story books. The democratic humanitarian idealism of Goethe and Schiller still dominates Weimar. Perhaps it was of it that Herr Ebert, the President of the new Republic, was thinking when he invoked "the old German spirit of Weimar," and declared, "We will have a realm of justice and truth."

Only so will there be a new Germany and not merely camouflage for the old Junker gospel of brute force.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of March 19, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding **number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.**—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: China and the Peace Table.
Reference: Page 466.
Questions:

Note.—Make this topic the basis of a study of Young China and its relation to the Far East in particular and to the world in general. 1. Tell briefly the story of how Old China was transformed into Young China. 2. What does this reference (page 466) tell us about the relations between China and Japan? 3. Give a summary of the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan. 4. Discuss the significance of the publication of the treaties and agreements between Japan and China. 5. Explain the meaning of "extra-jurisdiction for foreigners in China." Why was this right established? Discuss whether China is unreasonable in asking that it be discontinued. 6. Name and discuss the other appeals of China to the Allies. Would life and property be safe in China if all these were granted? 7. China became a Republic in 1912. Give the main facts about her history since then, including a description of her present form of government. 8. "After the war the attention of the world will more and more shift to China and the Far East." Explain why this will very probably be so. 9. There are those who see in the competing foreign interests in China possible causes of another terrible world war. Suggest an international programme which, in your opinion, would prevent such a catastrophe. 10. Do you believe that the interest of the weakest nation is as sacred as the interest of the strongest? Reasons. 11. Among the most valuable books on China are: "China," by E. H. Parker (Dutton); "The Changing Chinese," by E. A. Ross (Century); "The Fight for the Republic of China," by B. L. P. Weale (Dodd, Mead); "Present-Day China," by G. L. Harding (Century); "China and the World War," by W. R. Wheeler (Macmillan).

B. Topic: Popular Discussion of the League of Nations.
Reference: Pages 470–472.
Questions:

1. Discuss whether the arrangement for the Lodge-Lowell debate on the League of Nations is a good sign. 2. Name some "absorbing questions of National interest" since the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates on slavery. What is your explanation as to why such questions have not been debated in public by prominent men? 3. If every nation insists on being an absolutely sovereign state, can there be enduring peace? Explain. 4. If the United States refuses to join a League of Nations, would the refusal be a denial of the idea for which American democracy stands? Discuss at length. 5. Explain the financial-commercial boycott feature of the League plan. Give your reasons for objecting or not objecting to this feature. 6. Are those Americans inconsistent who tell what should be done at the Peace Conference and at the same time contend that America should not join a League of Nations? Reasons. Are such questions as the agreements Japan may make with China, the independence of Poland, Ireland, and the like, any of our business? Tell why or why not. 7. Give a summary of the discussion raised by The Outlook's correspondent from Princeton. 8. Discuss whether the alternative to a League of Nations is Bolshevism. 9. If no League of Nations is formed, explain whether the peoples of the earth would be no more secure and no nearer together than they were in 1914. 10. Read a specially valuable book, "National Governments and the War," by Ogg and Beard (Macmillan).

C. Topic: Golden Age or Fool's Paradise?
Reference: Pages 474–476.
Questions:

1. What does Mr. Abbott say about the French newspapers? Compare them with the American newspaper. What bearing has this newspaper discussion upon Mr. Abbott's topic? 2. Give a summary of the "Golden Age" part of this article. 3. Likewise summarize the "Fool's Paradise" part of it. 4. With which of these phases of his article do you think Mr. Abbott sympathizes? Reasons. 5. Interpret and explain: "The only world organization that will last is one built upon action now."

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: Labor Unrest in Britain.
Reference: Pages 472–474.
Questions:

1. What, according to Mr. Dilnot, are the causes of the labor unrest in Britain? 2. What does he think this unrest means? 3. Give reasons why no government can safely ignore widespread discontent among its working people. 4. What lessons for America and for American labor unions do you see in this article? Comment on each one. 5. Don't fail to read: "Explaining the Britishers," by F. W. Wile (Doran), and "American Labor and the War," by Samuel Gompers (Doran).

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The League of Nations is not an end but a means. 2. Human welfare is bound up in political institutions. 3. Woodrow Wilson is a political evangelist.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for March 19, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Pertinacity (471); colloquy, tutelage, equanimity (472); replica (474); resuscitate, rehabilitate (476); constituencies, malcontents, fanatics, intrigue (473).

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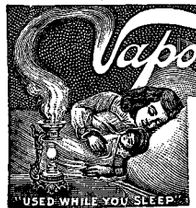

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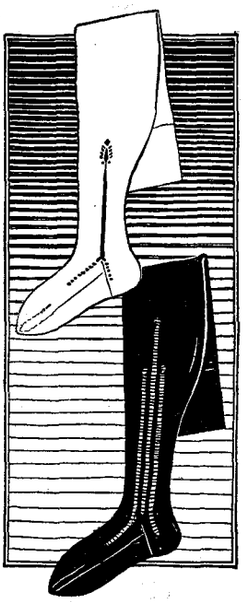

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IN THE FURROWS OF FREEDOM

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK
President National War Garden Commission

"We Americans ought to be a Nation of gardeners; nature intended that we should be," says W. E. Babb, a Chicago newspaper man and apartment-house "cliff-dweller," who cultivated a garden last year for the first time, and found it not only economically profitable but interesting and educational as well. He tells how he succeeded on the vacant lot he "borrowed" in raising enough vegetables "to supply a score of people all summer," while his wife canned a lot for winter use. "And there was something more," he declares. "I learned that vegetables are interesting things to live with."

Many thousands of other people have learned that war gardening is not only valuable but interesting. City officials, business men, heads of industrial concerns, and big corporations and civic leaders have discovered that this is a movement worth cultivating permanently. That is why, in addition to their knowledge of the present world need for food, they are backing and encouraging the Victory Garden Campaign this year.

The community with the largest number of gardens in proportion to its population, other things being equal, is the most prosperous and the best community. One has only to look at value figures of what some of the cities raised last year, running into many thousands, and in numerous cases into hundreds of thousands, of dollars, to realize what this movement means.

Closely connected with this home food production effort is the big "own a home" campaign which is being conducted throughout the Nation this year. This includes in its programme the planting of gardens. The organizations which are encouraging the purchase of homes by individuals realizes the binding strength of the home. Love of home reflects love of country and inspires the spirit that produces real patriotism. Lincoln said: "Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself." America, the land of homes! America, the land of gardens! That is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." The nearer we come to that aim, the richer in things spiritual as well as physical will be the Nation.

Industrial concerns, hundreds of which have encouraged and assisted their employees to plant gardens, testify to the value of the work as a stabilizer of labor and as making more contented and better workmen and citizens. The National War Garden Commission has received numerous reports to this effect. As an illustration, the Norton Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose employees last year cultivated one hundred acres of company land, in addition to more than 2,000 home gardens, asserts that both the company and its employees look upon this work as "a permanent institution." One of the most important results, they state, has been "the making of good workmen into better workmen." Following the afternoon work in the big company garden plot, they speak of "the returning ranks of clear-eyed, vigorous men" ready to go back to their work with greater enthusiasm because of the healthful outdoor work which has brought them so close to nature.

In this case, as in many others, the offi-

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In the Furrows of Freedom (Continued)

cers of the company work in their gardens side by side with the men; and this makes for a strong spirit of comradeship, the greatest factor in promoting the betterment, socially and economically, of any community.

The home food production idea is spreading around the world, and other nations have been coming to the United States to learn of the benefits to this country as a result of the community and shop garden movement. The inhabitants of the Philippines have entered into the work loyally and determinedly, and demonstration gardens have been planted in public squares and plazas throughout the islands to serve as a standing call to the Filipino peoples to help in the world food war. The work has been well organized through district and municipal offices.

Japan has been studying the methods which have been carried out so successfully in this country by the National War Garden Commission. S. S. Honda, Trade Commissioner of Japan, and an official in the Department of Agriculture, who was recently in the United States, took back with him all the information he could gather on the subject to help in starting a similar campaign in Japan. He said that a survey of the idle land in Japan was then being made and that his people would be urged to cultivate all the land available for home gardens.

Victory gardens have succeeded war gardens, and this year's campaign bids fair to surpass the wonderful results of last year, when 5,285,000 war gardens were planted throughout the length and breadth of the land on hitherto "slacker land." Hundreds of organizations which were active in the movement last year are again in the field, while new ones are taking up the slogan of "food f. o. b. the kitchen door" and urging everybody to get into the furrows of freedom to help drive back the new enemy—General Hunger. The railways and industrial concerns, State and city officials, banks and libraries, women's clubs and local garden committees—all are urging increased home food growing this year. Advertising clubs are lending their assistance. At a recent meeting the Advertising Club of Washington adopted resolutions calling upon its members to co-operate with the National War Garden Commission in the victory garden campaign by using window displays and garden copy wherever possible to carry the message to the people. The Washington club forwarded a copy of its resolution to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, urging them to assist.

The opening of the home garden drive each year is a new Independence Day for the Nation, and in the furrows of freedom of their back yards and vacant lots the soldiers of the soil are fighting for a Nation of stronger and better homes and a Nation of happier and healthier community life and vigor.

Are you going to have a part in the harvest of victory? Will you help to drive back the new enemy, Hunger, which is killing thousands of people in lands across the sea? If you have not yet done so, plan to plant a victory garden.

[Those who are interested in the commendable movement which Mr. Pack describes may obtain further information by addressing National War Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.—THE EDITORS.]

He Shot the Gun

And Found that He Had the Greatest Wheat Food in Existence

Prof. A. P. Anderson knew that each wheat kernel contained some 125 million food cells.

He knew that each cell contained a trifle of moisture.

So he said, "I will turn that moisture to steam, then explode it. Thus I will burst every food cell so digestion can instantly act."

It Took Years But He Did It

He finally solved the problem by sealing the grains in huge guns. Then he revolved the guns for one hour in 550 degrees of heat.

When he shot the guns every food cell exploded. About 125 million steam explosions occurred in every kernel.

Airy, Flaky Bubbles

The grains came out shaped as they grew, but puffed to bubbles, eight times normal size.

The fearful heat created a toasted nut flavor.

The explosions created flimsy morsels, which melted away at a touch.

He had what is recognized everywhere now as the most delicious wheat food in the world.

But above all it was a whole grain made wholly digestible. Every food cell was broken, and that never before was done.

He applied the same method to rice. Then to pellets of hominy, and created Corn Puffs.

Now there are three Puffed Grains, each with its own delights. And happy children are now getting about two million dishes daily.

Don't let your children miss their share.

Keep all three kinds on hand.

Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

and

Corn Puffs

Each 15c—Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

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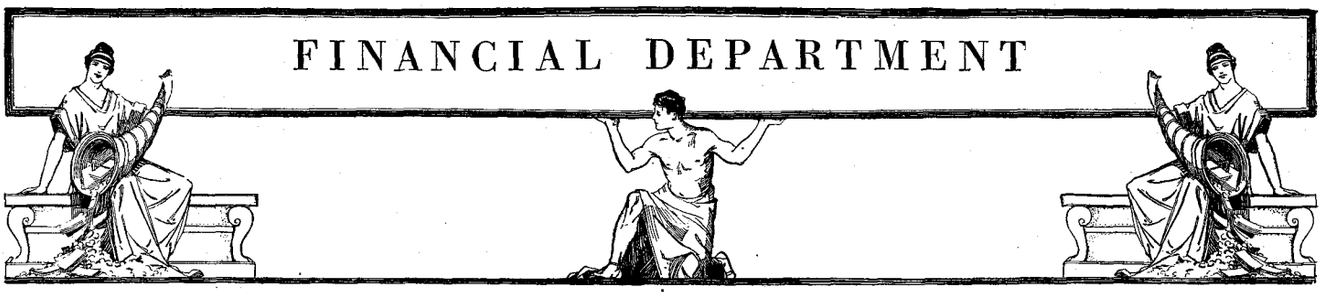

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

How to Avoid Loss in Investment

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HURRY-SCURRY TO INVEST—THEN WORRY

YESTERDAY was a fast day! The velocity of to-morrow may outstrip the wind. Seven-league boots are obsolete. This generation hurries so we have neither time to think nor to change our course, although we fear we may be wrong. We are creatures of impulse.

An abstract theory or an economic law may be interesting, but often we have no time to apply either of these to our own needs in a hasty search for an investment.

In view of the unanimity of requests in recent inquiries, we are giving below some practical concrete suggestions which will serve as a basis of variation, and may be of assistance in constructing and arranging from the various types of securities mentioned a list suitable for one's own investment requirements.

We wish most emphatically to stipulate that we assume no responsibility; we do not pretend to forecast the future trend of prices, we do not recommend any bond, note, or stock mentioned below as a purchase for you, because we are not familiar with your investment holdings or requirements; but from the standpoint of safety of principal, marketability, and fair income return the following carefully selected investment holdings of several investors whom we believe to be clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, cautious, and frugal men may be studied and imitated to advantage, and yet must of necessity be partially or completely changed and diversified to meet different individual requirements.

I

$100 U. S. Liberty 3½ per cent, due 1947; interest—June 15, December 15.
$100 U. S. Liberty 4 per cent, due 1942; interest—May 15, November 15.
$100 U. S. Liberty 4¼ per cent, due 1938; interest—April 15, October 15.
$100 Japanese Government Sterling 4 per cent, due 1931; interest—January 1, July 1.
$100 American Foreign Securities 3-year 5 per cent, due 1919; interest—February 1, August 1.
$100 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent, due 1937; interest—March 1, September 1.

Total cost, $565; annual interest, $25.75; average yield, 4.29 per cent.

These securities have been selected so that interest comes due each month of the year.

II

$200 U. S. Liberty 4¼s, due 1938; interest—April 15, October 15.
$100 U. S. Liberty 3½s, due 1947; interest—June 15, December 15.
$100 Armour & Co. Debenture 6s, due 1924; interest—June 15, December 15.
$100 American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible 6s, due 1925; interest—February, August.
$100 U. S. Rubber 1st 5s, due 1947; interest—January and July.

Total cost, $581; annual interest, $29; average yield, 4.83 per cent.

III

$100 U. S. Liberty 3½s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 1st 4s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 2d 4s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 1st 4¼s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 1st 2d Convertible 4¼s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 2d 4¼s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 3d 4¼s.
$100 U. S. Liberty 4th 4¼s.

All bought at par. $800 cost; $32.75 interest; average yield, 4.09 per cent. And to offset the low return the following preferred stocks were purchased:

1 share U. S. Steel 7 per cent preferred, at 115, yielding 6.08.
1 share U. S. Rubber 8 per cent preferred, at 112, yielding 7.13.
1 share Barrett Company 7 per cent preferred, at 114½, yielding 6.11.
1 share Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent preferred, at 105, yielding 7.61.
1 share American Locomotive 7 per cent preferred, at 105, yielding 6.66.
1 share Great Northern 7 per cent preferred, at 94, yielding 7.44.
1 share National Biscuit 7 per cent preferred, at 121, yielding 5.78.
1 share American Gas and Electric 6 per cent preferred, at 41, yielding 7.30.

Cost, $807.50; average yield, 6.76 per cent; interest, $57.

Many people do not know that one share may be purchased at a time and registered in your name.

This is a very interesting and easy way to save and invest, and as each new security is added to your list, after careful study and investigation, a new incentive is created to accumulate other shares and increase your holdings. Each share is made out in the name of the purchaser and dividends come by check to your given address as they become payable. The certificate of stock is not negotiable until you have signed it on the back, and this provides an added protection against theft or loss.

Possibly at this time we might discuss briefly the specific difference between a bond and a share of stock.

A bond is an interest-bearing debt certificate. Stock is the capital represented by shares of a corporate company, held by individuals.

Are we more sure of recovering our principal from stocks or from bonds? In a word, bonds typify investment security and stocks speculative paper.

Stocks, in keeping with their speculative character, fluctuate more widely than bonds. If you purchase a bond well secured, you merely lend your money at a certain rate of interest, whereas if you purchase stock in a corporation you become a partner in the enterprise and expect to share in the profits or losses of the concern.

A bond or note has a maturity date at which time you expect payment with interest to be made. Shares of stock are perpetual, and the only possible means to recovery of principal is sale; therefore the security of principal of a stock depends upon its intrinsic worth at any given time. As its intrinsic worth lessens or disappears the possibility of sale diminishes or vanishes, taking with it every element of security.

Will there be a market for the stock you contemplate purchasing? Will it sell for more or less than cost? If the corporation is unsuccessful in any one of many ways, no one will want to buy your stock any more than you would. A share of stock may also be defined as a certificate of ownership representing a right to pro rata participation in control of profits and unattached assets, and beyond this it represents no property whatsoever. The par value has no significance.

The owner of stock has no legal redress to any one, not even the company's assets, for the full recovery of his principal. If you own an interest in a corporation's ability to do business at a profit, and the

ESTABLISHED 1865

Short-Time 7% Investment

Available for $1,000 or larger amounts.

Obligation of widely-known, established company.

Assets nearly 2½ to 1.

Net earnings nearly 5 times interest charges.

Majority of assets are liquid and readily realizable.

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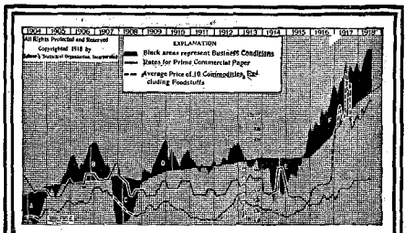
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Average Price of 16 Commodities, Excluding Foodstuffs

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Why mull over the "uncertainty" in your line of business? Babson's Reports analyze mercantile conditions—give you the precise facts needed to go right ahead today and in the coming months.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
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Hurry-Scurry to Invest—Then Worry (Continued)

company loses money, what is the actual value of your interest?

IV

The short-term notes in the following list of holdings give a high yield and every one enjoys a ready market, at the moment. The situation may change.

$1,000 American Cotton Oil 7 per cent, due September 3, 1919; yield, 5½ per cent.
$1,000 American Telephone 6 per cent, due February 1, 1924; yield, 6.15 per cent.
$1,000 American Thread 6 per cent, due December 1, 1928; yield, 5.65 per cent.
$1,000 American Tobacco Company, 7 per cent, due November 1, 1923; yield, 6 per cent.
$1,000 Anaconda Copper 6 per cent, due January 1, 1929; yield, 6.30 per cent.
$1,000 Armour & Co. 6 per cent, due June 15, 1919; yield, 4.70 per cent.
$1,000 Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent, due July 15, 1923; yield, 6.65 per cent.
$1,000 Canadian Pacific 6 per cent, due March 2, 1924; yield, 5.80 per cent.
$1,000 C., B. & Q. joint 4 per cent, due July 1, 1921; yield, 5.85 per cent.
$1,000 Cudahy Packing 7 per cent, due July 15, 1923; yield, 6.40 per cent.
$1,000 Delaware and Hudson 5 per cent, due August 1, 1920; yield, 5.65 per cent.
$1,000 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent, August 1, 1919; yield, 5.55 per cent.
$1,000 General Electric 6 per cent, due July 1, 1920; yield, 5.40 per cent.
$1,000 Great Northern 5 per cent, due September 1, 1920; yield, 5.60 per cent.
$1,000 Kansas City Terminal 6 per cent, due November 15, 1923; yield, 5.95 per cent.
$1,000 Laclede Gas Light 7 per cent, due January 1, 1929; yield, 6.85 per cent.
$1,000 Liggett & Myers 6 per cent, due December 1, 1921; yield, 5.85 per cent.
$1,000 New York Central 5 per cent, due September 15, 1919; yield, 5.20 per cent.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Company, 4½ per cent, due June 15, 1921; yield, 5.80 per cent.
$1,000 Philadelphia Electric 6 per cent, due February 1, 1922; yield, 7.25 per cent.
$1,000 Procter & Gamble 7 per cent, due March 1, 1920; yield, 4.95 per cent.
$1,000 Swift & Co. 6 per cent, due August 15, 1922; yield, 5.95 per cent.
$1,000 U. S. Rubber Company 7 per cent, due December 1, 1923; yield, 6.05 per cent.

$23,000 par value of bonds, with an average yield of 5.87 per cent.

Of course this list contains notes of well-known corporations all maturing within ten years or less, and Government, foreign, and long-term bonds are omitted—with one exception. We know that this list above mentioned is constantly altered, and not long ago contained United Kingdom bonds, Anglo-French 5s, City of Paris 6s, Three French Cities 6s, and such bonds as Atchison Railroad General 4s, Union Pacific Convertible 4s, Southern Pacific Convertible 4s, etc.; and the holder is now giving thought to the advisability of investing the proceeds of the notes as they mature in long-term railway bonds such as Union Pacific Land Grant 1st 4s of 1947, Norfolk and Western 4s of 1996, Northern Pacific 4s of 1997, and other first mortgage bonds of the largest old-established railway systems.

Of course the present-day income tax complications and variations have given to the investor an added unusual stimulus to study his investment holdings, and fortunately the day is now past when any one may feel justified in purchasing a security to hold for generations without from time to time carefully going over the list to weed out and supplant one here, one there, as times and conditions change. A list that twenty-five years ago contained the following, and had never been changed, would reflect little but thoughtlessness to-day upon the miserly purchaser:

500 shares of New Haven, at 275.
500 Amalgamated Copper, at 110.
50,000 Boston and Maine bonds, at par.
1,000 shares Calumet and Hecla, at 900.
50,000 U. S. Government 3s, etc.

The mere fact that a bond or stock is listed on one of the large *recognized* stock exchanges does not necessarily signify greater value, but if the stock or bond is of sufficient strength and worth within itself, the fact that it is listed on the New York Stock Exchange may make it more easily quotable and salable than if the market had to be sought through three cities.

Buy a security which is known universally, and follow its behavior; if it gives a bad account of itself in good times, and no excuse may be found satisfactory to you, acknowledge you are wrong—sell it, and invest more wisely. The old darky who said, "It ain't no disgrace to run when you is scaired," was right; but be sure you have a good logical right to *be* scared before you start to lose your breath.

Pay most for security. Buy well-known issues that are marketable anywhere, and income will take care of itself. Many people put the cart before the horse. If your investment mind is topsyturvy, reverse it and your vision becomes normal.

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The Aurasage calls into play the dormant organs of the ear, strengthens them by exercise and breaks down the catarrh congestion which causes 95% of all deafness. Try the Aurasage ten days free in your own home without a penny in advance—we gladly send it to you by prepaid parcel post—no cost to you if it fails to help your hearing. Write today for valuable booklet and our great FREE offer of the new 96 Tone Mears Ear Phone. Address

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Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Department of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. This service is entirely free to Outlook readers.

The Outlook Financial Department
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

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TO ALL LEADERS OF MEN

BY LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

Three things there are that men will do,
Leaders of men, beware!
Your calling and election true
Will shine, if they have faith that you
Their stubborn purpose share.

Men will see men as only men,
O masters, take ye heed!
No one shall hold the rights of ten,
No mortal be divine again,
No counsel, pact, or creed.

Men will be bold to follow thought.
O captains, ye shall find
The peoples of the earth distraught
By being merely led and taught,
But now they have a mind.

And men will share the wealth they make.
To this of all attend.
The worker for the worker's sake
Will prove his power to give and take,
That ancient greed may end.

Go not to wordy halls of state,
Ye wise that can discern
This threefold tidal pall of fate
That rocks the world—too late, too late,
The statesmen stoop to learn.

But in the ways where labor stalks,
Portentous with its load,
The soul of God's great future talks,
The genius of his purpose walks,
And there must lie your road.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL ARMY

On the solution of the problem of an international army depends to a large extent the peace of the world and the future potency of the League of Nations.

The Bryan peace treaties, the forsaking by Russia of the Allies, the total disregard of treaties by Germany, all prove the folly of depending upon treaties to safeguard the peace of the world.

The justice of the peace has his constable, the county its sheriff, the village its marshal, the state its militia, the nation its army, to enforce laws and preserve order.

Even here in America, with one predominant race and one common language, we have been compelled to resort to arms to preserve our Union. How, then, with nations differing widely in language, customs, and religion, are we to prevent the occurrence of world wars while we depend on a League of Nations supported solely by treaties which have proved themselves mere scraps of paper in times of national stress?

If we are ever to escape the horrors of future world wars and the taxation accompanying the support of vast armies and huge navies, we must create a League of Nations capable of giving us adequate protection at all times. There can be no such League without an international army.

History has proved that nations rise to world power only to fall from the combined efforts of weaker nations. Why, then, persist in the expensive and disastrous policy of standing alone?

Now that we as a Government are about to relinquish important rights, let us see that the power to which they are given is made strong enough to protect us. This, I say again, can be accomplished only by an international army.

F. E. WENTWORTH.

Riverview, Nebraska.

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COLGATE & CO. *Established 1806* New York

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

THE MOTOR TRUCK ON THE PACIFIC COAST

IN common with other sections of the country, the Pacific coast has found the motor truck to be an indispensable factor in its business and industrial life. Many highways have been opened in California, not only for pleasure driving, but for heavy trucking. This is of especial advantage in California, where there are no heavy snows to close the roads for part of the year.

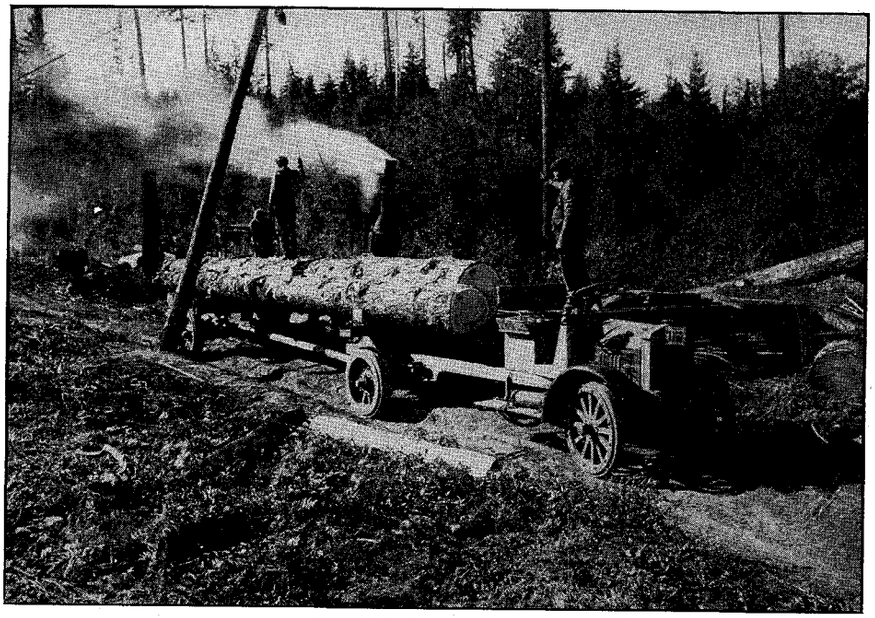
The illustrations on this page show a few of the many uses of the motor truck in various California industries. The picture at the top of the page shows a truck hauling spruce lumber from the forests to be ultimately converted into airplanes. During the war this spruce lumber had to be cut and transported with the greatest speed for the construction of battle planes.

Quick transportation of foodstuffs is still of great importance. The second picture shows a motor truck, with trailer attached, loading grain alongside a threshing machine. The capacity of this truck and trailer as contrasted with the ordinary horse-drawn vehicle is apparent at a glance.

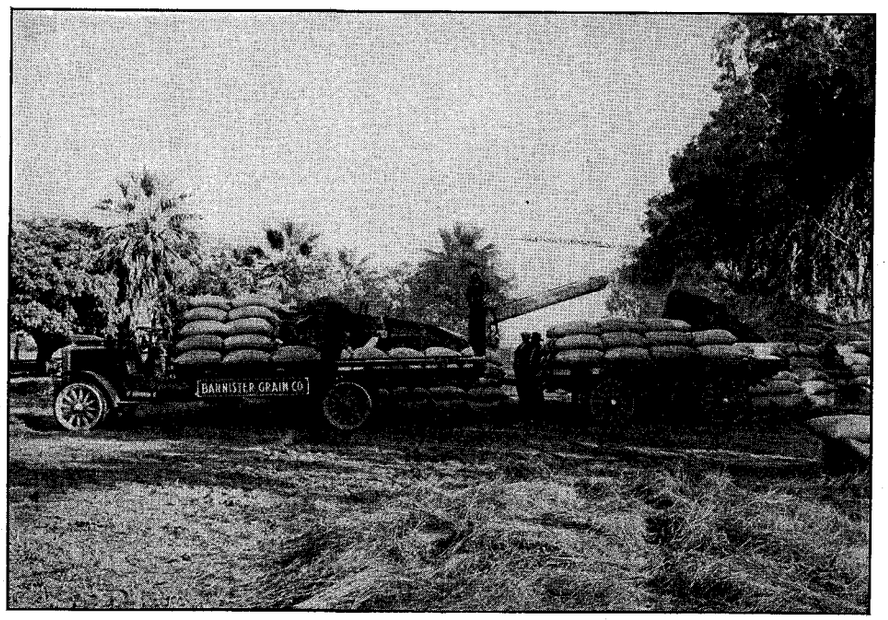
The third illustration might be a scene from the "sunny South," but in reality shows a truck being loaded with cotton from a ranch in the Imperial Valley of California to be carried to the freight yards. Thus the old Southern darky with his span of "ornery" mules gives way to the up-to-date Negro chauffeur.

Good roads are essential to motor-truck efficiency, but, on the other hand, motor trucks themselves are an important factor in the building of good roads. The cut at the foot of this column shows a road-building truck at work on a California highway.

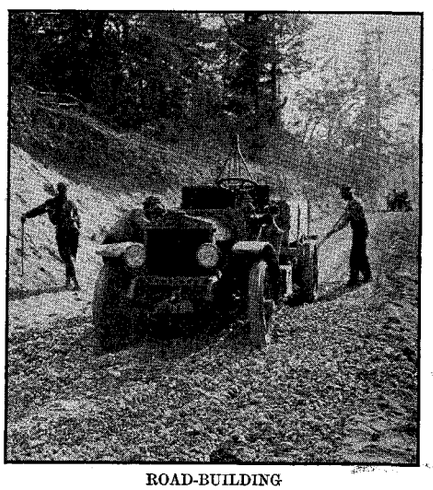
(Illustrations by courtesy of San Francisco office of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company.)



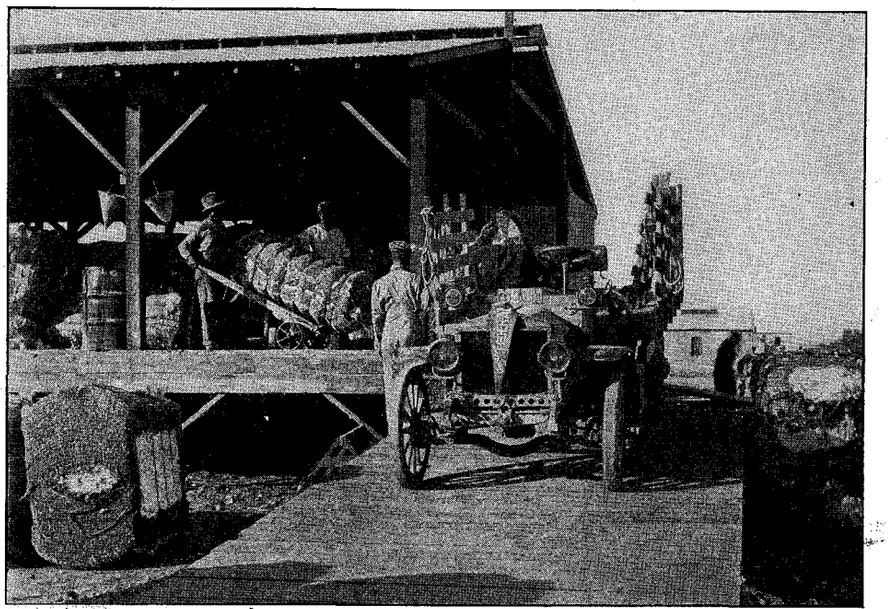
HAULING SPRUCE LUMBER



LOADING GRAIN



ROAD-BUILDING



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Plan now for then
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THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
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If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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THE CRATER CLUB
Of the Burnham Cottage Settlement, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives, and the points of interest in the Adirondacks are easily accessible. Ref. required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss MARGARET FULLER, Club Mgr., 115 E. 71st St., New York.

Furnished cottages without housekeeping cares. Circulars and particulars on application. John B. Burnham, 233 B'way, New York.

CAMP LINGERLONG
On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

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Hotel Le Marquis
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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
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Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

The Margaret Louisa
of the Y. W. C. A.
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A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Single rooms $1.00 per night. Double rooms (2 beds) $1.40 per night. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

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Kenosha, Wisconsin
Finest Health Resort and Sanitarium on Lake Mich., in 100-acre park. Moderate rates. Booklet

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Mountainbrook Farm An Occupation and Recreation Cure for Nervous and Nutritional disorders. Ideal Home. Free from institutional atmosphere.
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A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

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Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

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To Close an Estate A gentleman's place with fine water-front; full view of river.
House stone and frame, garage stone with rooms for housekeeping. Small stable and poultry coops; large garden. Everything in perfect condition. About one-half mile from city, trolley in rear. Bargain for immediate purchaser. For full information write W. S. CHAPPELL, 79 Green St., New London, Conn.

Newtown, Conn. FOR RENT, 6-room bungalow, furnished. Piazza, fireplace, electricity; fine view; near village and station. 2½ hours from New York City. Address Owner, 9,789, Outlook.

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FOR SALE—FARM 208 ACRES
in high cultivation. Altitude 1,250 feet. 13-room house. Beautiful view overlooking village. Compressed air water system. Large barn with modern improvements; flower and vegetable gardens. M. B. KINGMAN.

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Camden, Me. For rent, fully furnished, several high-class seashore cottages. $400 to $900. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAMDEN, MAINE
ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, fully furnished, on the water. E. L. Dillingham, 597 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Camden, Me. Furnished cottages for rent, both lake and seashore, ranging in price from $400 to $4,000. Also summer hotel property for sale. Correspondence solicited. Camden Real Estate Co., Camden, Me.

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Large and small modern cottages for rent. Completely furnished for housekeeping. Convenient to the hotels and beach.
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Seashore Cottage Rent for season 6 rooms and bath, fully furnished; hot and cold water. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Maine.

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Housekeeping bungalows. 5 and 6 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. Grand view. $175 and $150 season. L. S. RICH, Truro, Mass.

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House 9 bedrooms, bathroom, for rent to *refined people for summer season.* Delightfully located on New England farm near Portsmouth and Concord. Every convenience. Fully furnished. Open fires. Wood supply free. Rent $500. Apply for particulars
JOHN F. SCOTT,
47 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

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Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
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For Sale—Farm
Well situated for a summer home. Fifty miles from White Mountains on Connecticut River. One mile south of village of North Haverhill, N. H., on State road. Contains 230 acres—80 acres of best tillage land; large pasture, never-failing springs. All buildings in good repair. Two dwellings. Address A. K. FILLEY, North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

SUGAR HILL, N. H.
WHITE MOUNTAINS Attractive Bungalow and Garage, beautifully located. For rent or sale, furnished. WM. E. SATCHELL, Owner, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WHITE MOUNTAIN HOTEL
Most beautifully situated in New Hampshire, for sale, owing to ill health.
Box 2, Station R, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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For Rent, 15-Roomed House
4 bathrooms. 1¼ acre. Princeton, N. J., one mile from College. April to September. Address J. H. WESTCOTT, Princeton, N. J.

South Orange For sale, house containing 11 rooms, 2 baths, in exclusive neighborhood. Lot 115x250. 8 minutes' walk from station of D. L. & W. 9,783, Outlook.

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Adirondack Camps and Cottages
From 2 to 6 rooms; furnished; running water. Vegetables, milk, and supplies available. Moderate rates for season. A. WARD, Jay, N. Y.

ESSEX-on-Lake Champlain, Heartsease. An attractively located village house with the privileges of the Crater Club to rent for $250 for the season. Open fireplaces; modern plumbing; completely furnished. J. B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTAGE ON OCEAN
West End, Long Beach, Long Island
For rent, furnished, May to October. Forty-five minutes from New York by fast electric trains. Near famous boardwalk and hotels but beyond excursion crowds. Four bedrooms, open fireplace, running water, electricity. 200 feet from beach. Finest surf bathing on Atlantic coast. Address Owner, 9,791, Outlook.

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In Narragansett Bay Prudence Island, R. I. To let, BUNGALOW, price $100, to be run as Waffle Parlor or Tea Room. Opportunity to pay entire rent out of proceeds. Apply Box 122, Providence, R. I.

EASTER CARDS

COPLEY CRAFT EASTER CARDS, hand-colored, sent on approval. The line is best known for its distinctive verses. Special rates for sales. Jessie A. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—CAMP COUNCILOR, one who has had experience in directing boys. To associate himself with camp in Maine that has excellent standing and equipment and been established for ten years. Man who can bring group of boys preferred. 6,637, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

EXECUTIVE secretary for president of large missionary institution in Southern mountains. Must be college graduate, stenographer, unmarried man. The place one for important service, and natural preparation for other educational executive work. 6,686, Outlook.

KNITTERS on infants' fancy silk and wool bootees. Work sent out of town. Barringer, 29 E. 31st St., New York.

EMBROIDERERS on fine infants' goods. Work sent out of town. Barringer, 29 E. 31st St., New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—An elderly lady, to have entire care of three children, ages one, two, and three. No other work excepting to help with sewing. Address Mrs. John R. Butler, Hansford, Texas. Box 22.

FOR hospitals, institutions, schools, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers, cafeteria managers. Miss Richards, *Box 5, East Side* Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—An exceptionally competent woman as cook and manager for private family living twenty-five miles from New York. Kitchen maid kept. Services required in April. 6,705, Outlook.

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WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N.Y.

TEACHERS wanted for desirable September openings. Men, $1,200 to $2,500. Women, $800 to $1,500. The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

GOVERNESS. Earnest Christian gentlewoman, good disciplinarian and instructor, for three children, seven, six, and five years. MRS. EDWIN JOHNSTON, Phone 191, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—College student (male or female) as tutor and companion for well-behaved boy of ten, in country home of refinement and small salary. Ample time for own studies. Boating and swimming. 6,714, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

SOCIAL secretary. Has been with me five years, is absolutely reliable in every way, can keep her own counsel; good stenographer, typist, and keeps accounts accurately; am discontinuing my present work, or would not part with her; she is accustomed to dealing with the highest class of people, both social and business. 6,712, Outlook.

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CLERK in summer hotel during July and August by woman of 45, a teacher in an administrative position in high school. 6,697, Outlook.

PRACTICAL author and musician, with twenty years' experience in large high schools, desires position as supervisor of English or music. 6,709, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

DIETITIAN housekeeper or entire charge diet kitchen. Many years' experience. Pratt trained. Only high class position desired. 6,660, Outlook.

WOMAN of education and refinement, experienced housekeeper, desires position in household where servants are kept. Write Mrs. Bell, 163 Lexington Ave., New York.

REFINED and educated young woman classmate of my married daughter desires position as traveling companion with small family or one or two young ladies. Best references. William H. Wood, Forest Hills, New York.

CAPABLE woman chaperon to West or Pacific coast July 1 for fare. 6,696, Outlook.

COMPANION—Refined lady, good linguist, nursing experience. Would travel. References. 6,701, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. Young woman of college education desires position where there's a bit of happiness and need of kindness. References. 6,703, Outlook.

COMPANION, executive abilities, physical care, would travel. Institutional work. Miss Bethe, 154 East 89th St., New York.

BY graduate nurse, care motherless child. 6,708, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman of forty wishes position as companion to young child. References given. 6,711, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COUNSELOR position in girls' summer camp desired. University graduate. Experienced in athletics. 6,674, Outlook.

REFINED young lady as governess. All outdoor sport. Four years' reference. 6,702, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, four years' foreign residence and travel, wishes position combining teaching and secretarial work. Experienced. Box 448, Pasadena, Cal.

YOUNG woman fond of children desires control of same. Health a first consideration. Obedience and wholesome living enforced. Can teach gardening. Please give full details in first letter. 6,713, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

LITERARY material prepared for speakers, debaters, writers. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

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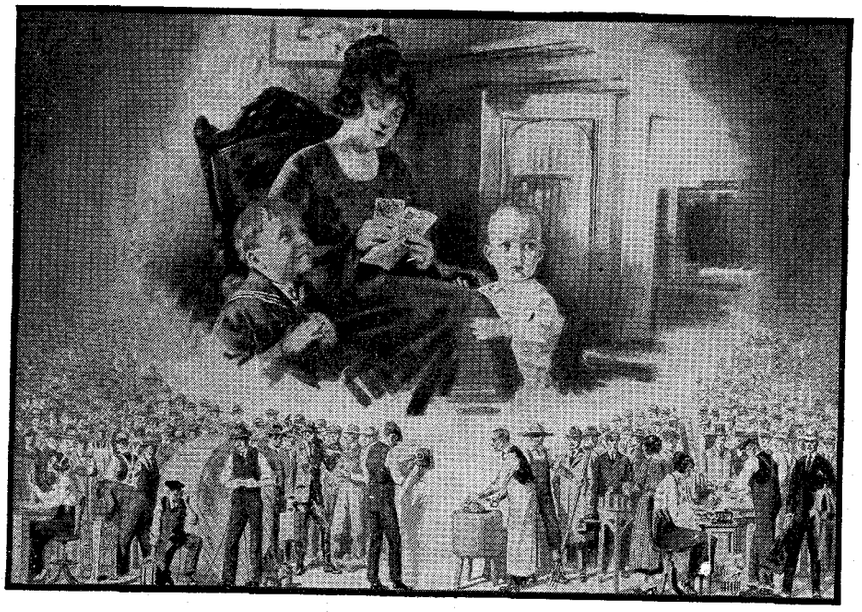


Our Stockholders

There are over 135,000 stockholders who own the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This great body of people, larger than the entire population of such cities as Albany, Dayton or Tacoma, share the earnings produced by the Bell System.

More than 45,000 of these partners are workers in the telephone organization. They are linemen, switch board operators, clerks, mechanics, electricians.

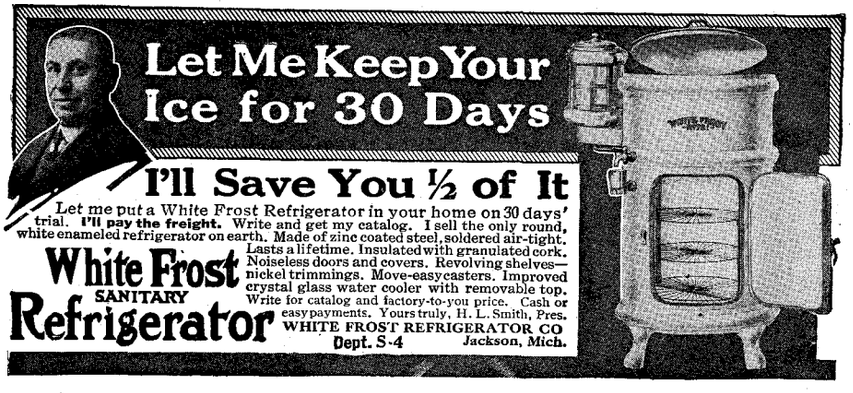
The vast property of the Bell System represents the savings of these thousands of people, in many cases *all* their savings.

In the truest sense of the word this big public service corporation belongs to the people. The people own it and the people receive the profits. More than 93% of its stock is owned by persons holding, each, less than one-ninth of one per cent.

The Bell System is a real industrial democracy. On its economic operation depends the future independence of many citizens of small means, as well as the profitable employment of thousands of other men and women.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*


Let Me Keep Your Ice for 30 Days
I'll Save You ½ of It
Let me put a White Frost Refrigerator in your home on 30 days' trial. I'll pay the freight. Write and get my catalog. I sell the only round, white enameled refrigerator on earth. Made of zinc coated steel, soldered air-tight. Lasts a lifetime. Insulated with granulated cork. Noiseless doors and covers. Revolving shelves—nickel trimmings. Move-easy casters. Improved crystal glass water cooler with removable top. Write for catalog and factory-to-you price. Cash or easy payments. Yours truly, H. L. Smith, Pres.
White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO
Dept. S-4 Jackson, Mich.

BY THE WAY

Early American playing cards, according to an article in the "American Printer," showed the National antipathy to kings and queens by presenting, instead of the conventional figures with which playing cards are now adorned, the following pictures: "President" of hearts, George Washington; of diamonds, John Adams; of clubs, Benjamin Franklin; of spades, Lafayette. The "queens" were Venus, Fortune, Ceres, and Minerva. The knaves were represented, appropriately reflecting the general feeling among the whites, by pictures of Indian chiefs.

"'Fatty' Arbuckle has signed a new contract to appear under the Paramount banner for a period of three years. The agreement involves an aggregate sum in excess of three million dollars." So says a moving-picture periodical. It appears, then, that Booth, Macready, Forrest, Kean, and all the great impersonators of the past were only "pikers" in the theatrical world when compared with "Fatty."

"Those who are sometimes skeptical about the quality of books most in demand in this country," says the New York "Times," "should find cause for cheerfulness in the announcement that the two best sellers for the winter season have been 'The Education of Henry Adams' and 'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.'"

Are boys natural-born Bolsheviki in their dislike of titles and of "frills" of all kinds? This anecdote from a subscriber would so indicate:

> My boy was telling me the story of the day, and he frequently spoke of "Jones." Jones is the name of the man who owns some near-by ice-houses. I told my boy he should not say "Jones" does this and "Jones" does that. "Why not say Mister Jones, Jimmy?" "Oh," replied Jimmy, "all the boys say 'Jones.'" "Well," said I, "it does not sound right to me. I suppose the boys call me 'Johnson.'" "Oh, no, dad," said Jimmy; "they call *me* 'Johnson;' they call you 'old man Johnson.'"

"Never volunteer familiar remarks to a customer," says a famous American merchant, advising his clerks. An English lady to whom "Tit-Bits" credits a disapproving reply apparently held the same opinion: "Lady—I want a pair of shoes for this little boy. Shop Assistant—Yes, certainly; er—French kid? Lady—No, sir; he is my own son, and born at Brixton."

Boys who run away from home often do so from a love of adventure, and soon get tired of life among strangers. During the last twelve months more than three hundred runaway boys of this description have been sent back to their homes by the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, of New York City. They came mostly from the near-by States, but some had wandered from Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, and even far-off British Columbia.

The young woman who is willing in these days to assist in the housework is occasionally exacting about her privileges, but not always frank in her intimation as to what an unsatisfactory mistress may expect. The signature in the following advertisement from a New York City daily is suggestive:

> Young woman wishes work mornings; no washing; Sundays off. SASS, No. — —— Street.

American newspapers often contain amusing advertisements, but for downright

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By the Way (Continued)

eccentricity they can seldom match the contents of the "Personal" column of the London "Times." What American, for instance, would pay nearly two dollars (7*s.* 6*d.*) for inserting this "personal," which is clipped from a recent issue of the "Times":

G.— Do you know old E? Reply Times. Ad.

Or these:

Who will abandon the joys of Civilization, Christendom, and Commercialism for the life intended by nature?—Ashton, —— ——, etc.

Advertiser, mining engineer, with world-wide experience, wishes to meet FLYING MAN with a few thousand pounds available for a GREAT ADVENTURE. Address Box —, Times.

Of another sort is the following pathetic appeal in the "Times" under the head of "Missing":

Captain E——, 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounded and missing Fosse Alley, Hohenzollern Redoubt, Sept. 27, 1915, later reported seen at Erfurt, Germany.—Prisoners and others begged to send any INFORMATION to Mrs. E——, etc.

This tribute to the "harmless, necessary cat" is paid in an article on South African snakes in the "Atlantic Monthly:" "In regions closely settled by human beings, the most deadly and relentless enemy of the serpent tribe is the domestic cat. The cat stalks the snake, pouncing after the latter has seized and partly swallowed its prey and is thus relatively helpless. The cat is fully alive to the danger of this sport, and invariably endeavors to inflict a disabling bite." The rapid disappearance of snakes from the vicinity of human habitations is credited to the cat.

An elaborately decorated helmet, surmounted by a large metal eagle, is displayed in a New York department store window with the placard, "Kaiser's Helmet." Near it is another helmet labeled "Said to have been worn by Ludendorff." Another piece of German headgear is "said to have been worn by Bethmann Hollweg." These relics of Prussian militarism are the property of a New York City newspaper man who has recently returned from Berlin with a batch of trophies.

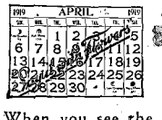
After eating a hearty meal in the Red Cross canteen, the black soldier sat down with a book, near the counter, says the "Saturday Evening Post." The kind-hearted directress was surprised to see big tears begin to roll down his cheeks. "I sho'ly am ashamed to make a baby outen myself, ma'am," he said, "but this yer book done make me so homesick!" She picked up the book he had been reading. It was the canteen cook-book, and it was open at the section on "How to Fry Chicken."

The suggestion that produces a new book is not always revealed as frankly by the author as in the case of William J. Locke's "The Rough Road." Mr. Locke says:

One evening a couple of months after I had finished "The Red Planet" I was tearing my hair and saying that this time I really had come to the end of things and would never again have the ghost of an idea for another book, when my wife, who was sitting on the divan in the drawing-room playing unconcernedly with our little Pekinese—she had heard this cry of wolf so many times before—addressed the little beast (I love him dearly, by the way) in the maudlin tone of which we both are guilty: "Why doesn't he write a nice book about you, darling?" Whereupon I clapped my hand to my forehead and cried, "I will. I'll write a story about a man brought up like that dam dog and pitched into the war!" And I went straight into my study and set to work on the scheme.

Flowers make a brighter Business Day

Whose Birthday is in —



When you see the sign, "Say it with Flowers," displayed by your florist, it shows that he is a member of the Society of American Florists. Give him your patronage because he is aiding in the praiseworthy national work of making flowers more loved and used.

ONE of our country's biggest executives — a man so crowded with work that his seconds of time are guarded by a corps of watchful secretaries — keeps always a vase of fresh flowers on his desk. He replies to those who ask why, "It enables me to do a better day's work."

His friends think this *touch of sentiment* unusual. But it is not. No man with a vision capable of planning big battles or big business is devoid of sentiment. Flowers smile from the desk of many of the country's big business men to-day. It makes a brighter business day and a more cheerful, kindlier and more human "boss."

Form a friendship with flowers. You'll never regret it.

Your local florist, within a few hours, can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States and Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.

"Say it with Flowers"

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

¶ When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

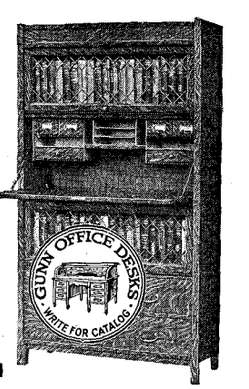
GUNN Sectional Bookcases

are described in our handsome Style Book, mailed free. Made in oak and mahogany in Colonial, Mission, Queen Anne, Clawfoot and Standard Styles at very attractive prices and in widths to fit various spaces. They have features that others do not have.

Other Uses Than for Books

Instead of thinking of them as only cabinets for books, think of them also as units of convenient arrangements of one to four drawers (always needed), roomy storage compartments, record cabinets, writing desks with pigeon holes, &c., &c. You will be surprised to know of the various uses that can be made of "Gunn" sections.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO. 1814 Broadway, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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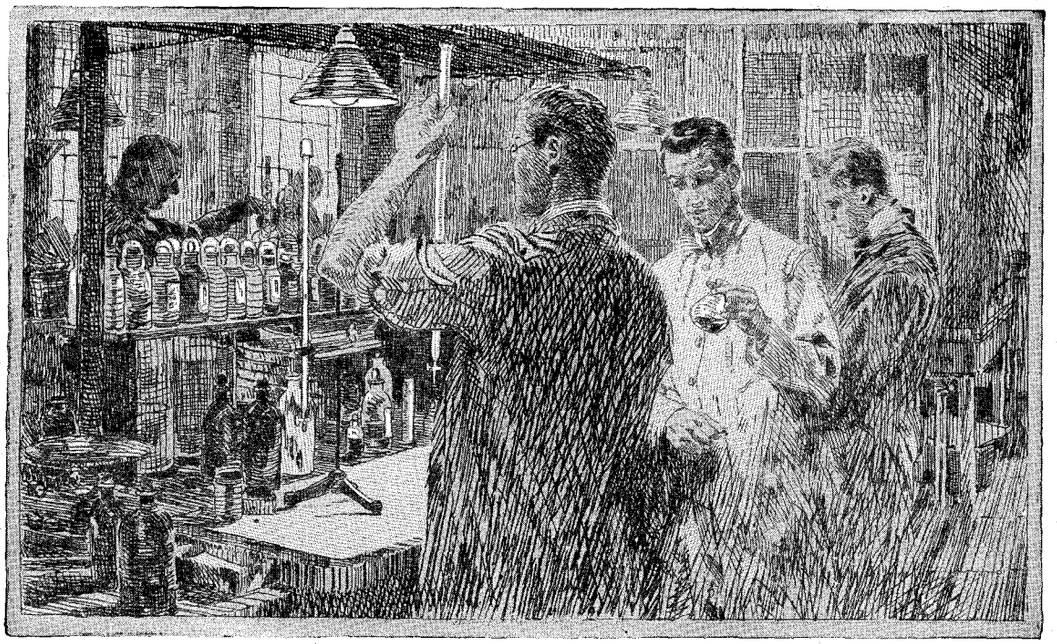
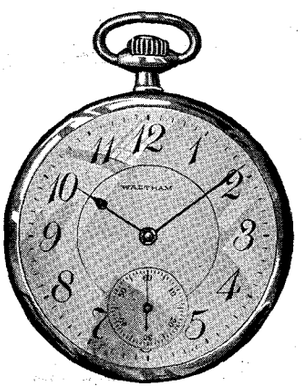
WALTHAM THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



AND THE FOREIGN BUILT WATCH



The Riverside
The most dependable moderate price watch in the world
$60 and up

A Campaign to Aid You in Selecting Your Watch

THE hairspring is the brain of the watch. It is the most delicate tension spring made. For use in the small sized watch, 84,000 springs are made from one pound of steel, raising the value of that pound of steel from $5.00 to $30,000.

The Waltham hairspring steel is drawn through diamond surfaces, and for the smaller watches, to a third of the thickness of a human hair.

The Breguet, or over-coil (named after its inventor, a famous old French watchmaker), is used on every Waltham watch. The most important part of the complete operation in making a hairspring is the forming and tempering of this Breguet over-coil.

At Waltham, instead of being formed or bent by hand as a *separate* operation, the entire *completed* hairspring is *formed at one and the same time*, after which it is hardened and tempered *in form*—the invention of John Logan, American watchmaker, a genius who was a part of Waltham leadership in watchmaking. Indeed, Waltham is the only watchmaker that claims this perfect method of making the Breguet hairspring.

The foreign, imported watch movement has a hairspring that is first formed *in the flat*, then hardened and tempered *in the flat*. Then the outer coil is bent to form the Breguet over-coil, which, if the flat spring were *as hard as the Waltham*, and *properly* tempered like the Waltham hairspring, it could not be bent to *correct* form, and would be liable to break in the attempt.

Waltham superiority is in original method, secret process, unvarying quality of every important part of the watch—a quality that cannot be equaled by the foreign "hand" method of manufacture. That is why Waltham leads the world in standardized watchmaking, and why your watch selection should be a Waltham.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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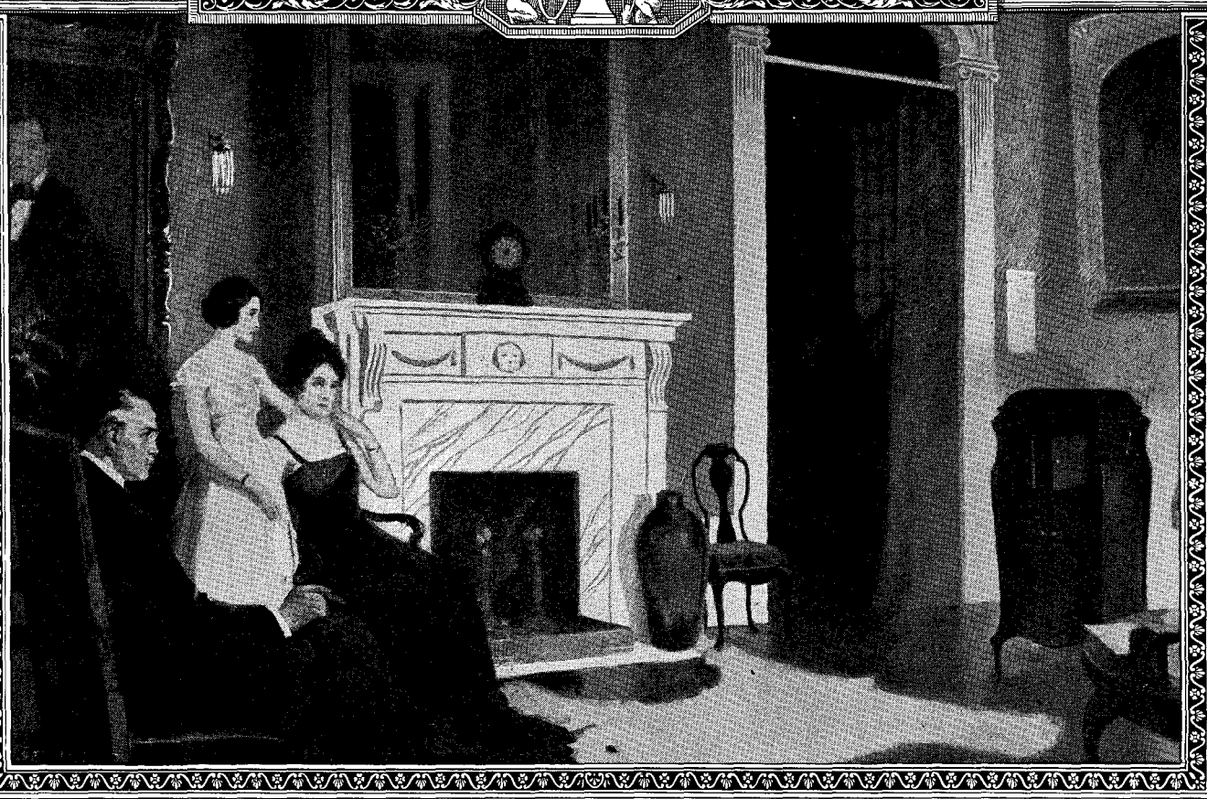

Their inevitable choice—the VICTROLA

In those homes where good music has its most devoted hearers, you will invariably find the Victrola.

Why? Because the highly developed taste in art is satisfied with nothing less than the best which the wide world has to offer.

Logically and inevitably such a taste demands the instrument which Caruso has selected as his mouthpiece; which Farrar has selected; which John McCormack and Galli-Curci and Alma Gluck—and a host of other leaders—have selected to be their "other self," to represent them, to carry their golden message throughout the world.

That instrument is the Victrola—the inevitable choice for your home.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music for you.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trade-mark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

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Why Live An

Conscious Evolution can easily and quickly demonstrate to you that you are only half as dynamic, vital, brave, authoritative, forceful, dominant, self-reliant, daring, courageous, progressive, masterful, aroused, powerful and creative as you easily may become, through higher personal evolution. Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Real Pleasure and Real Life?

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION can quickly show you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the higher joys and complete benefits of living in full, and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

Conscious Evolution can easily and quickly give your powers new and higher values. With only blind evolution to lead you, life means less pleasure, less profit, less money, less health, less power, less energy, less joy, less success and less life in every respect.

Conscious Evolution means more pleasure, more profit, more health, more power, more wealth, more joy and genuine success.

Daily Results

"Problems that formerly worried me are now so easy as to seem almost unreal, since I gained power of personality through Conscious Evolution."

"Conscious Evolution has made me conscious of new energy, of a better power of mind. I seem tireless. I seek action, instead of stagnation, as formerly."

"I am filled with a new zeal."

"I would not take fifty thousand dollars for the power which in six weeks Conscious Evolution has given me."

"I am happy to say that I received your instructions, and that in spite of traveling a good deal, my condition or power is remarkable at ninety years of age."

"I am certain I am gaining in every way, for I feel as full of 'fight' and energy as a wild cat."

"I owe my rise from the position of a country insurance agent to virtual head of one of the largest insurance companies of the world entirely to the power of personality Conscious Evolution has given me."

"My weak will and personality for years made it possible for my business partners to rob me of my proper share of profits. Conscious Evolution gave me courage, self-reliance and power of personality, and I made my partners pay me $160,000 out of which they had bulldozed me during my feeble and powerless days."

"One year ago I was an old man at forty; today I am a youth of forty-one."

"Fourteen years ago at the age of 68 I was an old man; today at the age of 82 I am the marvel of my friends; I am younger than most men at 40. Your system gave me a new lease on life."

Become an Aggressive, Fearless, Positive Personality

Many men and women have amazing memories, wonderful education, excellent health and even unusual strength, many are good looking and are good talkers and possess every advantage that education plus whatever mere blind evolution gives them, and many have read practically every book ever written on how to be a success and attain a dominant will power, and yet these men and women are failures in life, because they do not possess a vital, dominant and dynamic power of personality. Their energies and knowledge are not co-related and activated; they do not possess the dynamic conquering personal power such as Conscious Evolution develops and which is so essential to intelligent and concrete crystallization of the personal factors leading to real creative success.

Become a Victorious Personality

Make up your mind to convert your personal liabilities into assets. Convert fear into courage, timidity into confidence, nervousness into self-reliance, feeble health into super-health, failure into success, disappointment into pleasure, weak personality into dominant personality, negative will into dominant will, stagnant mentality into dynamic mentality, mind wandering into intense power of concentration, and indifferent memory into positive memory. Become a live personality.

Become Dynamic—Supreme

No matter who or what you are, whether young or old, strong or weak, ill or well, highly educated or unlettered, a recognized success or a moderate personality, whether you graduated from universities and colleges such as Yale, Harvard, Cambridge, Oxford, or merely from a country school, Conscious Evolution can demonstrate to you that you possess not one-half the creative, thinking, reasoning, memorizing, planning, concentrating power, penetrating power, or logic sensing and scheming power which you may easily acquire through self evolution. In fact, Conscious Evolution can prove that you have thus far relied solely on blind evolution, and Conscious Evolution can demonstrate to you that you may easily and quickly double your mental power, bodily power, health power, heart power, nerve power, brain power, executive power and business power.

Become a Giant in Personal Attitude and Power

You will be a bigger, better, finer, nobler, higher, and more-free human being by recognizing yourself as you really are and advancing yourself eternally through scientific evolution.

Conscious Evolution can make you think faster and better. Under its influence you can have higher aims, higher ambitions, higher aspirations, higher ideas and every result you genuinely desire.

You are a tremendous possibility—and Conscious Evolution is the key to your further and higher evolution.

New energy—new life—new power and new success are yours—through evolution consciously advanced!

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Inferior Life?

A New and Higher Life

The fact is that regardless of whether you are rich or poor, Conscious Evolution can prove to you readily, by demonstration, that you are living an inferior life: and you owe it to yourself to give Conscious Evolution the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily without inconvenience or loss of time, and without contrivances, apparatus, chemicals, study, special bathing or dieting, come into possession of a new dynamic life, an unusual vigor, a higher type of dominant energy and power of personality—**a new realization of the meaning of life and success.**

Are you living the full and successful life? Why not always be at your very best—thoroughly well, virile, energetic, vital, zealous, keen, alert, fearless, dominant, dynamic, magnetic, masterful, creative, supreme? Why not invest in yourself? Why not raise yourself above the level of blind evolution and make the most of your every opportunity? Why not improve your personal atmosphere?

The more dynamic your personality, the greater is your power of decision, the keener is your power of judgment and the more aggressive is your power of action and the greater is your power of reasoning.

The more dynamic you are, the more precise, exact, definite, clear and positive become your ideas.

Why Accept the Crumbs Instead of the Rich Prizes of Life?

Conscious Evolution gives greater power to live the superior life, the better life, the higher life, the more successful life, the life worth while, and the life in complete accord with the ultimate laws of life, evolution and creation.

Conscious Evolution can increase your combative, fighting, aggressive motive, forward and persistence power. Conscious Evolution can increase your power of continuity.

Conscious Evolution is the way to a forceful personality, forceful mentality, forceful will and forceful mind.

Daily Results

"The increased amount of energy enables me to accomplish more work in the same length of time, and thus I actually save time through your system."

"My work is manual labor. I am forty-three years of age and have worked hard all my life, but in one month Conscious Evolution has increased my strength by nearly fifty per cent. It has improved my digestion and overcome my constipation. Before taking Conscious Evolution I was always bothered with my limbs cramping at night, but have had no such trouble since starting this course."

"I am a farmer. At the end of four weeks I have more energy. I recuperate better, am less tired upon arising, and when at the end of the day's work I come home tired, Conscious Evolution removes the fatigue and soreness."

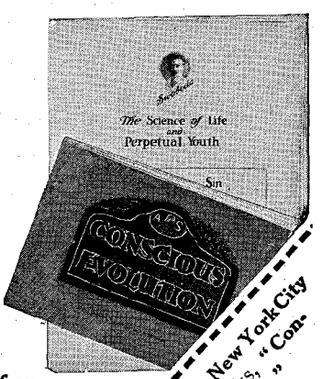
"I feel better than I have for months. My circulation is so much better and I feel younger and I can actually enjoy the energy through a better circulation of blood. I can endure working hard and longer and have much greater powers of concentration. People tell me how well I look."

"I felt that I was doing your system an injustice to take it when I was in such a run-down, nervous condition, but it certainly has proved a great blessing to me. Your system has benefited me both mentally and physically. That awful feeling in the pit of my stomach has completely left me."

"My whole person simply effervesces with keen, alert, enthusiastic energy."

These Amazing Books Are for You

Swoboda has published for distribution two remarkable books which explain his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for these books—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 262,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda. Conscious Evolution is being personally used by many of the most prominent physicians and such men as Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Cudahys, the Swifts, the Armours and McAdoo for advancing themselves in energy health, vitality and power of personality.



Conscious Evolution is as effective for Women as for Men

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show how to double or even treble your power of mind and body; not by tedious prolonged study, but by a process of energization which raises the very level of your life and mental powers.

These books show how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality, as well as your power of body for every action and for every purpose and process.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION also explains the dangers and fallacy of excessive exercise and conscious deep breathing.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show the way to attaining what you genuinely desire or want. You have a pleasant surprise in these books. They lead to higher pleasure, higher joys, and higher realization.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will show you what amazing possibilities exist for you if you cease to rely wholly on blind evolution. These books are absolutely free and there is no obligation now or after. These books are yours to keep, that you may attain a higher understanding of yourself and of evolution and the means to a higher existence.

Just write your name and address on this page, tear it out and mail to Swoboda, or draw a ring about your name on your letterhead, or merely send a postal, giving name and address. Do it today! This is your opportunity! Now is your turn! This is your day! This is your hour! Write now!

ALOIS P. SWOBODA

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